THE SURVEY

Graphic Number

Vol. LXIII, No. 3 November 1, 1929

CONTENTS

COVER DRAWING . . . . *by Wilfred Jones*
FRONTISPIECE . . . . *A photograph of Ramsay MacDonald and his daughter Ishbel by Vorwarts, New York*
PITTSBURGH, ESSEN AND MANCHESTER *Paul U. Kellogg* 119
WHEN LADIES SCRAP . . . . . *Eleanor Rowland Wembridge* 126
AN ARAB VOICE . . *Elizabeth P. MacCallum* 130
IMMIGRANTS UNDER THE QUOTA . . *Jane Addams* 135
THE CITY LIVABLE . . *Robert W. deForest* 141
REMAKING NEW YORK TO ORDER . . *R. L. Duffus* 142
NEW YORK BLAZES A NATIONAL TRAIL *Thomas Adams* 148
THE LEAGUE STRIKES AT OPIUM . . 152
THE LITTLE FOXES . . *John Palmer Gavit* 153
LETTERS AND LIFE . *Edited by Leon Whipple* 156
Fall Book Section, with list of reviewers
TRAVELER'S NOTE BOOK 182

The Gist of It

"I'M OFF in the hope of being able to do something to narrow the Atlantic," said Ramsay MacDonald as he set sail from England. Our frontispiece shows him and Ishbel MacDonald, member of the London County Council and social worker extraordinary, at the actual Narrows of the Atlantic aboard the municipal launch Macon, which went out to meet them in New York Bay. But this remarkable close-up was taken not in 1929 but in 1927, when Mr. MacDonald came here not as premier of England but as private citizen, leader of His Majesty's Opposition, and head of the British Labour Party. It was taken by the staff photographer of Vorwarts, and he had come to speak at the twenty-fifth anniversary of that Socialist daily, our most distinguished foreign-language newspaper. His sudden illness prevented his appearance there, at a dinner of the Foreign Policy Association, and at a reception of Survey Associates. The story of an adventure in friendship at that time, in which Mr. MacDonald, Miss Wald, Sir Joseph Duveen and even George Romney played their parts, was told (page 182) by the editor of The Survey at this year's reception to the British prime minister given by the F.P.A. And on page 124, a pen picture of the nation's guest in the rough and tumble of a by-election in Wales.

For Pittsburgh, Manchester and Essen read energy, liberty, security; read the America of Hoover, the England of MacDonald, the Germany of Stresemann—for his spirit still lives. How far are our modern democracies conserving the great human values under industrialism? And in especial, when we use the hazards of the day's work as a yardstick, how do they measure up? A comparison, by Paul U. Kellogg, along the lines of an address last June in San Francisco at a general session of the National Conference of Social Work. Page 119.

THE man who first set Ramsay MacDonald before American readers with prophetic instinct as to what was to be looked for from him was Arthur Gleason. His four volumes are the most luminous interpretation we have of a wartime England. In 1919-20 he was London representative of The Survey, and his articles foretold the post-war rise of the British Labour Party when it was beating its wings in the midst of the khaki election. At his death, Mr. MacDonald and his associates sent cabled expressions of their sense of loss. This fall will be privately printed a slender volume, The Book of Arthur Gleason. The first part will be a series of little inimitable essays by A. G. under the title, My People, a message to young Americans; the second, a deft appreciation by his wife, Helen Hays Gleason, of his part in life as journalist, swimmer, stretcher-bearer, labor investigator and poet. Will Irwin, James Oppenheim, Norman Hapgood, John Brophy, Richard H. Edwards, William Morrow, Frank Simonds and others have collaborated in this testimony to the man and artist.

ELEANOR ROWLAND WEMBRIDGE draws her inimitable stories from her work as referee of the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County, which is Pottowattomie for Cleveland. Page 126.

ELIZABETH P. MacCALLUM is a member of the staff of the Foreign Policy Association in charge of the Near East. Page 130.

JANE ADDAMS writes for this issue the second instalment of her papers which will go to make up the Second Twenty Years at Hull-House, for spring publication. Page 135.

THE AMBITIOUS regional plan of New York is interpreted by three of its most ardent friends. Robert W. deForest is president of the Russell Sage Foundation which first initiated the idea, then put it to work and paid the bills of almost one million dollars. He is widely known to Survey readers as the president of Survey Associates, the Charity Organization Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and active in his eighty-second year in a score of civic enterprises. Page 141. Robert L. Duffus has functioned as interpreter to the lay public. His popular volume, Future New York, is to be published shortly, in addition to the elaborate volumes of the Regional Plan itself. Page 142. Thomas Adams, America's best known Scotchman—his burr is even better than Ramsay MacDonald's—is the most distinguished city planner of our time, with a record of achievements in Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Page 148.

THE annual meeting of Survey Associates, Inc., will be held at four o'clock the afternoon of October 28, in the offices of The Survey, 112 East 19 Street, New York City, to elect four directors to succeed Jacob Billikopf, Alexander M. Bing, Frances G. Curtis, and Rita W. Morgenthau, whose terms expire, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. All members of Survey Associates, Inc., (those who have contributed $10 or more during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1929, and life members) are entitled to vote at this meeting. Plans as well as reports.

WE POINT with pride to the Ten Outstanding Articles of the Month, compiled by a council of librarians for the Franklin Square Subscription Agency. On the October list appears Jane Addams' A Decade of Prohibition from the October Graphic, and in September, Winthrop D. Lane's Prisons at the Breaking Point. The October issue of Fleet's Review of "the best from the better magazines," digests George W. Alger's Behind the New York Mutinies. And our contemporary, The American Mercury, its cover gone green with envy, announces Escape, by Eleanor Rowland Wembridge, whose delightful delinquents ("near-bums and bumettes," some reprehensible person has called them) are perennial favorites with Survey readers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"ROADMENDERS"

Courtesy Vorwarts, New York

THE REAL BOOK OF THE MONTH

"I am sure that many of you have come under the genial spell of Michael Fairless' book, The Roadmender. Ah, in the large and the high and the public ways of life, if one could give service in roadmending as the humble hero of Michael Fairless' book gave in the ordinary ways of the making of roads! Roadmenders, you and I together, opening out the ways for human feet and human aspirations through the coming generations, on and on and on; roadmenders, so that when our children grow up, and our grandchildren grow up and have to face the world, at any rate there will be one road, clear, unimpeded, stretching right to the horizon—the road of peace and the road of international understanding inviting their feet to walk upon it.

"That is in my heart; that is all I want to do. I pray for your prayers that it may succeed."

—Mr. MacDonald at City Hall, New York, the hour of his arrival on October 4
See pages 117, 119, 182. (While best-sellers come and go, The Roadmenders has had a steady sale since it was published by Duttons thirty years ago.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY
GRAPHIC NUMBER

NOVEMBER 1, 1929

Volume LXIII
No. 3

Pittsburgh, Essen and Manchester

By PAUL U. KELLOGG

FOR always and always, we have gone to the poets and the painters for our images of rural life. They have given us laden orchards, upland pastures, smiling fields, crackling hearths—above all quiet pools where cattle stand knee-deep and nuzzle the lush grasses. But from the days when the first millwheels clacked to the tune of running water to the days of the great impounding reservoirs whose turbines spread electrical energy for hundreds of miles—and throughout all the decades of the Industrial Revolution between, dominated by coal and steam—our images of industrial life have been not of quiet pools but of swift streams. Manchester, Essen, Pittsburgh and the other smoke-hung centers of western industry, are not sleepy river towns, but the very weirs and sluices through which rush these new currents in the affairs of men, catching them up and hurtling them forward.

It is from hydraulic engineering rather than mining or farming that Mr. Hoover and his associates quite naturally drew analogies in their reconnaisance of American prosperity.[1] They see acceleration rather than structural change as the key to our recent economic progress—the elastic rise of mechanical power, of credit and wages, of the wage-earner market and consumers' wants. They mark the unevenness of our prosperity, geographically and industrially; and point out that with natural resources still wastefully exploited, with agriculture and coal mining below the general level, with whole regions retarded, we must bring these things "within the stream of successful economic forces." And for recourse, they give us a new pursuit to add to life, liberty and happiness. We must achieve—EQUILIBRIUM:

"We cannot maintain our economic advantage or hopefully realize on our economic future unless we consciously accept the principle of equilibrium and apply it skillfully in every economic relation."

Now, it is unlikely that we shall come upon youthful banner-bearers with this strange device. Since the issuance of the report last spring there has been no shout, "Give us Equilibrium or give us Death!" Yet the absence of such equilibrium may mean the denial of that livelihood which is the bread and salt of existence. Hoover and his associates point out that unemployment can arise as result of industrial efficiency as well as inefficiency, as result of the new machinery and the new processes and the rapid readjustments these demand from the human element. The time has come, they say, to devote continuing attention to the newer problem of technological unemployment "if we are to forestall hardship and uncertainty in the lives of the workers." Have our boiler rooms and power houses thus become the altars of a harsher providence than that which hung over the hearthstones of the rural life or the fireplaces of western settlement?

Equilibrium, if it is to take its place as a national goal, clearly must concern more than the poise and tensions of the great functional groups in our business of producing. It must get down to the footing of the individual. Hundreds of generations have gone into establishing his equilibrium in agricultural society, his getting as offset by his spending, his venturing as against his conserving, his individual freedom linked with his participation in the common governance of the community. Three or four generations with us, a dozen in the large, have gone into contriving a corresponding equilibrium in our new industrial civilization.

MOREOVER, our equilibrium must compose not merely factors entering into material success; but primary values which were wrought into enduring patterns in our earlier agricultural economy. Consider three of them:

ENERGY: for one, becoming in its personal sense that free play for individual initiative which we like to think of as the American opportunity.

LIBERTY: for another, becoming in its collective sense self-government—the democratic control by average men over the main business of living.

SECURITY: for a third, conservation of life and well being.

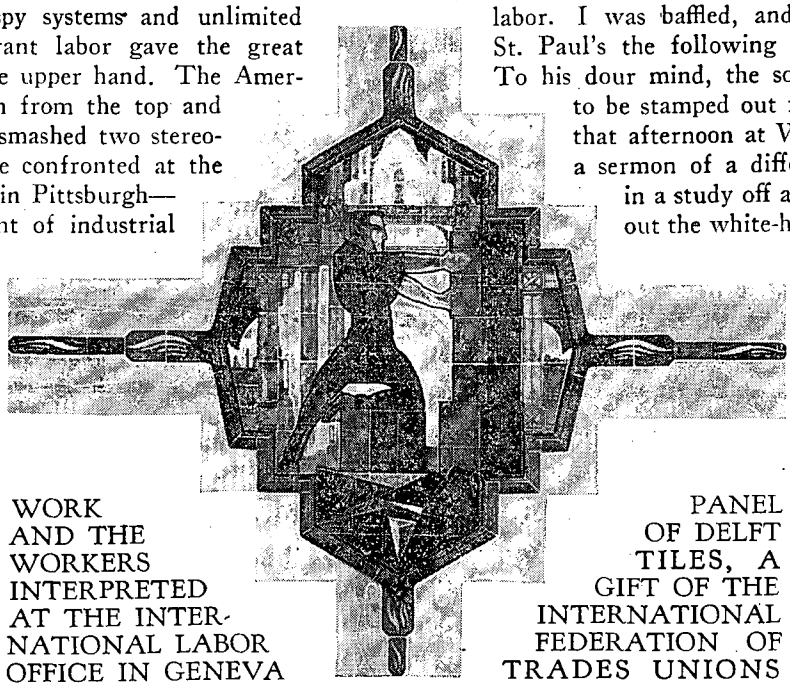
It will be seen that these goods dovetail and take color from each other; they are integral parts of the equilibrium by which free men have lived and worked together. How far have we maintained and preserved them, given them new and living incarnation, in the face of the whelming economic changes going on about us? How does our showing stack up with that of the other great industrial nations? In drawing comparisons with England and Germany, I shall go back two decades and run over my personal encounters with Pittsburgh and Essen, which are fairly of an

[1] Recent Economic Changes in the United States National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 2 vols. $7.50 in the U. S.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

age, and with the North of England which antedated these districts in the tidal swell of the industrial revolution.

MY first visit to the Krupp plants at Essen was twenty years ago. I had been spending the better part of a year with the staff of the Pittsburgh Survey which in 1908 attempted to assay life and labor in the American steel district. We needed comparisons for Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh with its youth and instigative energy; its great tools, fierce heats and amazing production; its laboratories and libraries and art museums. But also for a Pittsburgh whose workers were many of them shamefully housed, which lagged in its application of science to health, which was working vast numbers of men twelve hours a day and seven days a week, which had all but relinquished every vestige of self-government in the ordering of its work. The unions had never regained the footing they lost in the Homestead strike of the 90's, and spy systems and unlimited supplies of cheap immigrant labor gave the great employing corporations the upper hand. The American steel district was run from the top and still is. Crystal Eastman smashed two stereotypes with which we were confronted at the start of our investigations in Pittsburgh—the myth that 97 per cent of industrial accidents were caused by the carelessness of the men, and that other myth that they were all due to the ruthlessness of the employers. But the stark reality she found epitomized the negative side of our developing industrialism. In twelve months 500 men had gone to their deaths at their work in the mines and mills and railways of one American county, and nine-tenths of the income loss stayed where it first fell, breaking the backs of households. Pittsburgh stood for initiative but at cost of old liberties and young lives.



WORK AND THE WORKERS INTERPRETED AT THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE IN GENEVA

PANEL OF DELFT TILES, A GIFT OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADES UNIONS

The pictures on this and succeeding pages are of works of art given by governments and industrial bodies. They are the beginnings of an adequate interpretation of the human element in modern production. About the design reproduced above, blocks of type in tile, bear the preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles—the charter of the International Labor Office. These paragraphs appear in French, German, English, and Spanish

BY chance my first day in England was spent in Canterbury. There I encountered the "hunger-marchers" who had come down from London to hold a meeting in the nave of the old cathedral and, so doing, knock with their bare knuckles on the heart of England. They were led, I remember, by an eccentric Scotch attorney, his chief lieutenant an ancient anti-machinist who had draped around his neck a green curtain cord with which he proposed to hang the "husband of the King's big sister." They were unmolested in their agitation. Such was British freedom: and it was to stand up to the war tensions far better than our own.

All England was suffering twenty years ago from financial depression and thousands of men were out of work. Every morning, they told me, bodies were fished out of the Thames of working people who had given up the struggle to find jobs and thrown themselves from the Embankment. Here, also, something was out of gear in the scheme of life and labor. I was baffled, and the preacher I heard at St. Paul's the following Sunday gave me no help. To his dour mind, the social unrest was a wildfire to be stamped out for God and Country. But that afternoon at Westminster Abbey I heard a sermon of a different sort; and afterward, in a study off a quiet quadrangle, I sought out the white-haired dean who had spoken, and whose service to his times is now recorded in a basrelief in the ancient abbey. This was Canon Barnett, who in his youth had gone to the East End of London and founded the first of the settlements, Toynbee Hall, from which Hull-House and other American settlements drew their inspiration.

I told him of the zest and youthful energy, the ruthlessness toward life, the denial of democracy in Pittsburgh; of the conservation of health and strength coupled with the negation of self-control in Essen; of the hunger marches and the freedom which had become liberty to starve on his side of the Channel. Even now I can see Canon Barnett's face and hear his quiet speech in answer. It was as if he held a crystal in his hand and read meaning from its troubled depths. He pointed out that England in the old time had finely ordered the business of life, with liberty and self-dependence ingrained therein, but all this had been caught in the grappling mechanisms of the Industrial Revolution. These were taking generation after generation of English youths, squeezing them for what they had to give, throwing them aside. Theirs had become "a scrap-heap civilization." Somehow or other, he said, England must work out a new balance between liberty and life. So must the rest of us. Germany had not found the answer under her autocratic arrangements, nor had we in America in our impetuous foray into industrialism.

IN Germany I was to see factory rooms filled with imported machines, the outcrop of American inventiveness, plastered with German safety devices to make good American neglect. The men at these machines were protected by insurance such as no American state then afforded. And in the great steel center at Essen I was to come upon housing colonies and commissaries, accident and sickness compensation and old-age pensions; all manner of schemes that conserved life of which Pittsburgh was so spendthrift. For as the Krupps saw it, if they took a farm hand and trained him as a factory worker, and he were incapacitated, it was a loss to the industry. But here, also, everything was run from the top; the workers were fast in a ponderous mesh of paternalism, only less rigid than the military hierarchy to which it was cousin. It was a relief to get across the Channel and feel the tang of British liberty.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TEN years later (1918) and the World War had shut down like an iron curtain on international comparisons. Pittsburgh and the other industrial centers were speeding up as never before to "make the world safe for democracy." Essen was the great armory of the Central Powers. That winter in war-time England, I attended the Labour Party Conference at Nottingham which, under Ramsay MacDonald's leadership, called on allied labor to unite in stripping imperialistic commitments from the war aims of the allies. But it was as a nascent domestic force, also, that I was struck by this conference of broad-cheeked, pipe-smoking Englishmen, most of whom had been in the trenches, or had sons there at the time. They took the slogans of the war in earnest. They were fighting for England, their England, and they proposed it should be theirs after the shouting died, an England worth fighting for. They were stretching their tent-ropes to include workers with brain as well as with hand—tactics that in ten years have twice brought a Labour government to office, drawing on all productive groups in society, but marking the advent of the workers to political power as, a hundred years ago, the Napoleonic wars led to the rise of the middle classes. Sidney Webb had drafted their program for a new social order which broke with that capitalistic scrap-heap Canon Barnett had denounced and endeavored to strike a balance between the old English penchant for individual initiative and a new public control over the common services and the sources of wealth. Meanwhile, under the Coalition the Whitley report offered a blue print of industrial self government.

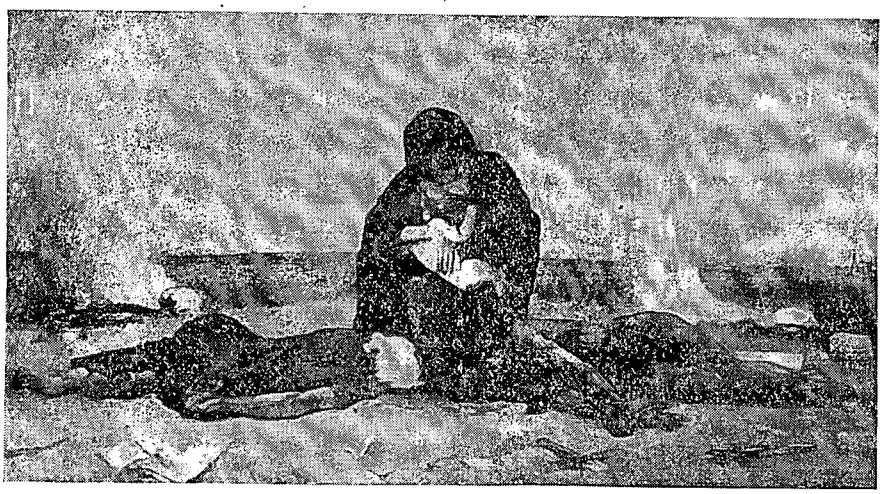
AGAIN ten years, and as a delegate to the International Conference of Social Work at Paris, I revisited Germany and England in the summer of 1928. In this new decade, with the war rending the texture of old ways the world over, it seemed to me that, however unevenly, there had been gropings toward Canon Barnett's formula. And this in spite of the seamy side of our prosperity in the United States; in spite of lockouts in the Ruhr and hungry villages in the British coal fields. Fascist Italy and Communist Russia may forge ahead at this salient or that through dictatorship, but the self-determining peoples of the world must look to themselves and are paying in coin of painful trial and error for their slow thinking, their love for independence, their rounded desires for initiative, freedom and security.

In Berlin, I was to stand in the shadow of the Bismarck monument and see President Hindenburg walk down the steps of the Reichstag building to the shouts of the crowd on the anniversary of the setting up of the Weimar Constitution. Successor to a Socialist saddle-maker, the old field marshall plays the game of a republic which comprehends the beginnings of economic as well as political democracy. In the great electrical works and chemical plants I was to see strides in applied science that registered gains in human initiative no less than new conquests of physical energies. In Essen, I was to sit with leaders of a works council which is mollifying the old paternalistic relationships and talk with representatives of unions who had locked horns with their employers and eliminated the twelve-hour day in steel. For in its works council system, republican Germany is the first modern state to set up a structure of industrial negotiation and government that parallels the political structure—a beginning, but prescient.

CREATIVE WORK LIVES

Chicharro's version of the story of Pygmalion and Galatea; a gift of Spain

But it is in the development of its provisions for social welfare that the new Germany challenges the world with a "blazing ubiquity" brought to earth. Not only did all classes suffer in the war which ended in defeat and the overthrow of the empire, but they were overwhelmed in the subsequent inflation and economic collapse. Distress, if not semi-starvation, was the common portion and this, as Dr. Ruth Weiland brought out in the New Germany number of Survey Graphic, has affected the whole public attitude toward poverty and the hazards of existence. These are no longer looked on merely as private concerns. And so to their system of sickness, accident and old-age insurance, has now been added a scheme of unemployment insurance, grounded on a tested employment exchange service. Security, no less than democracy, is a watchword of the new order.



IN MEMORY OF LOCARNO

The Past and Present are represented as beyond hope as the fires of war die down; but as Pietro Chisea, the Italian-Swiss artist depicts it, the future lives in the child. The picture is hung in the room furnished in memory of Samuel Gompers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THREE ETCHINGS OF LABOR BY FRANK BRANGWYN

THE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT

These three etchings are from a collection on the walls at Geneva, gift of the distinguished British artist, whose war posters are perhaps more familiar to Americans than his outstanding success in handling men and machines so that both the setting and the human drama are caught in inevitable strokes

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BAKERS

BARGE MEN

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PUDDLER AND MINER

These bronzes by her great sculptor of labor are the gift of Belgium. They stand at the foot of the main stairway

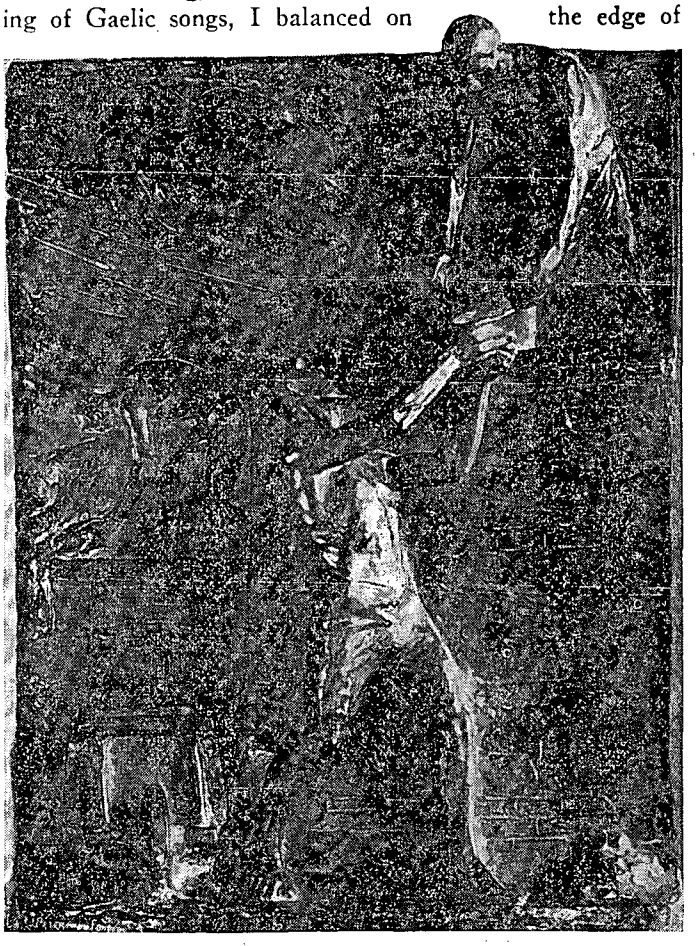
THE ringing in of a republic in Germany is no more significant than the rise of the Labour Party to power in England in the same decade. We can trace the former in terms of our own experience—begin with the free spirit of the Hanse towns, mark the revolution of '48 which brought Carl Schurz and others as exiles to America, and hail the ultimate popular recoil against absolutism which came as the afterclap of the World War. The mantling democracy which transforms a political state recalls our past.

What is happening in England is of the future, and it is harder for us to find ourselves around in it in imagination. Here we have the emergence of a new and further flung sovereignty—the last and widest in sequence to kings and barons and commoners of yore. Here we see the rank and file of an industrial civilization developing its own leadership and setting out to apply the principles of political democracy with new and arresting sincerity to the economic establishment—and to attack Canon Barnett's scrap-heap not by force and violence, but by the use of the very tools of suffrage and parliamentarism fashioned by nineteenth century liberals. At the same time, we are witnessing twentieth century liberals coming forward with a national program which in turn traverses this new ground with refreshing and constructive radicalism.

Ten years ago, in wartime England, thanks to Arthur Gleason, I had sensed the loosening of forces long battened down. In a decade, his prophecies have come amazingly true and we are only at the threshold of their potency. A year ago I was to observe one outcrop of those forces in a by-election in Wales where for the first time the common folk of vale and village voted for a leader sprung from their own kind. He was a university man, a major, a barrister, whose illiterate mother had set off to Cambridge with him as a lad, opened lodgings and helped him earn his way through the university. In an ancient Welsh hill town, in a big hall crowded with electors whose grandparents (and often whose parents) could neither read nor write, a racy vicar caught the crowd with his Gaelic wit and brought down the house by pointing this mother out on the platform —"with a new bonnet on and a feather in it." Her son was to lose by a few votes; but he won in the general election last June.

Ramsay MacDonald, Arthur Henderson, and James H. Thomas—three of the men I had seen in action at Nottingham ten years before when the Labour Party was a much be-damned minority, three of the outstanding leaders of the present ministry, had come out from London to carry their gospel of insurgency from city to countryside. At every station we stopped the train hands would crowd around Thomas, the chief of the railroaders (who today is just back from his special mission to Canada); the local party workers would gather at the next window about "Uncle Arthur"—the Labour Party secretary, now foreign minister (who has been counting this fall at Geneva); but the young people would bank still another window where Ramsay MacDonald stood for them as the personification of the new stream of aspiration which is running through British life.

At the meeting, where a colliers' choir led the mass singing of Gaelic songs, I balanced on the edge of



WALL-BUILDERS

Bas-relief in bronze, gift of Arthur Fontaine, chairman and representative of France on the governing body of the I.L.O.

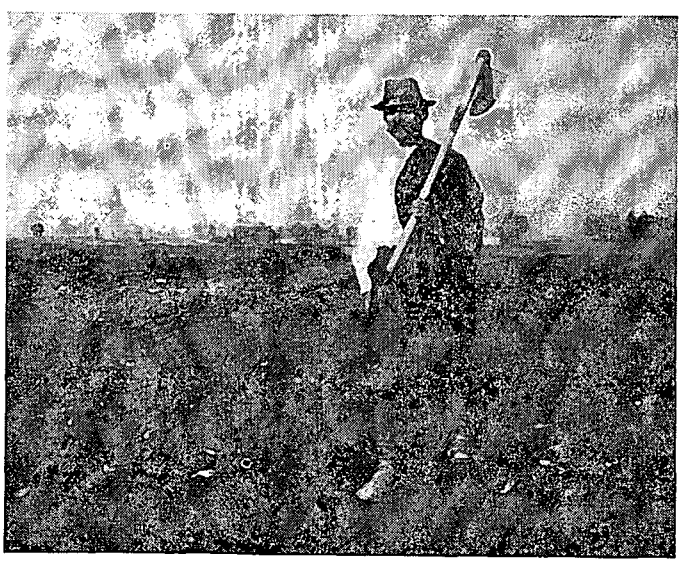
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LOGGERS—*by Pekka Halonen* *The gift of Finland*

the crowded platform, three paces behind Ramsay MacDonald, and watched his back as he threw himself into his speech, every muscle and limb lithe and vibrant as that of a baseball pitcher. The plea of his organ-like voice was then, as now, for peace and good-will, for the good life for all, for a people coming into their own. In that constituency he stressed how the non-conformists of an earlier generation had asserted a direct personal relationship, without intercessors, between the common man and his God; so in this generation they were discovering the relation of man and man in their movement for a better social order.

This rise of labor on the political field is only half the story. The other half is the experimentation going forward in the ordering of the day's work, in ways which not only permit but willingly engage the all-round participation of the workers themselves. In Manchester (home of the laissez-faire philosophy which long dominated the western world) I spent two days in a metal works where industrial democracy is no longer two large words, but a tough going concern. Two trade union shop stewards, chairman and secretary of the works council, rather than my friend the managing director, took me through the whole process of production in which they share to the advantage of the enterprise. The works council has as complete reports of sales and production as has the board of directors; they help work out the adjustments when new machines are introduced and they function whenever problems are up which concern both men and management. This larger sharing in the say of the day's work has released new reserves of interest and application on the part of the workers.

Meanwhile revolutionary conferences were going forward in London between leading British employers and representatives of the trades unions. They were examining the whole arc of industrial production on the basis of research and rationalization. The men who sat at opposite ends of the table were significant of the new front—the one, Alfred Mond (Lord Melchet) and the other, Walter M. Citrine, the young general secretary of the Trades Union Congress. The one a manufacturing chemist, the other an electrician —their vocational approach to the problems confronting British industry in these critical post-war years epitomized the shift of an epoch. New energies, new resources, new incentives—but the old British genius for working things out together, which lies back of the fact that while they have built up an empire, they have cherished the roots of self-government at home in England.



FARM LABORER

By Sandor Nyilassy *Gift of Hungary*

The economic pressure that is back of these new salients thrust forward on the political and industrial fields, is registered in the great bulk of unemployment in England since the war—reaching its climax in the coal fields, where the bottom has dropped out of the means for livelihood for whole districts. Nothing short of heroic measures will readjust the tens of thousands of workless miners. Unemployment is the special charge of Thomas in the new Labour ministry.

So far as the general incidence of unemployment goes, England has developed

(*Continued on page* 178)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

When Ladies Scrap

By ELEANOR ROWLAND WEMBRIDGE

Drawings by Helen B. Phelps

A strap which speaks the same language to all

BEING of necessity a spectator at innumerable family battles in which girls are the main protagonists, I feel qualified to present a composite picture of the sport, and have drawn up a few of its essential rules. My list is not complete. Such is the vastness of the topic that exhaustive treatment is too much to ask from a short study. But so far as it goes, this modest survey lays claim to accuracy and a patient effort to extract the truth from combatants who were in no mood to help me out. It is one thing to study a sleeping lioness in a cage, and quite another to analyze her behavior when she is at large and in a rage. And now to my code of regulations.

Rule One: Never lose a chance to fight if you expect to be a fighter. Develop a truculence of temper that can detect an insult in even apparently innocent situations. Keeping eternally at it is the secret of success.

I recall a drive I took during the war with an expert mechanic at the wheel. It seemed as if we could hardly progress a mile without stopping, throwing back the hood, and connecting, disconnecting, oiling, and polishing. Not the most innocent rumble, squeak or rattle was allowed to pass without attention. When I inquired meekly if we had had a particularly rickety machine inflicted on us he smiled sheepishly.

"No. There's nothing much the matter with the car. It's a pretty good one," he admitted. "The fact is, I just like engines. I'm afraid that I'd rather fuss with one than drive it!"

His tinkering had been in the nature of Paderewski practicing his scales. He was an expert at engines because he embraced every hint of an excuse to mend even a good one. A born mechanic, but somewhat restless for a chauffeur.

It is the same with the fashion-plate dressers who always look as if they had just emerged from a bandbox. Their appearance is no accident. It is achieved only by incessant washing, pressing, ravamping, meditation and prayer. I once knew an especially notable pattern of perfection whose clothes were always a reproach to the rest of us. We wondered how she did it. Then one day, when the whole world was flocking to a local celebration, I passed her window and found out. Through the shutters issued the chanting of a solemn liturgy: "A little higher on the shoulder. A little higher yet. No! No! [in a passion of protest] it must be smoother by the elbow."

So that was how it was done! She never rested. Let presidents and aviators, spring hikes and winter sleigh-rides come and go, she and her dressmaker were at the post of duty behind closed doors, smoothing out the satin on her shoulder-blades. The accomplished flirt is successful because she eternally flirts. With an attractive man if she can get him. If not, with the veriest bumpkin. She practices her scales, as it were, upon the milkman, the postal clerk, her grandfather, the truck-driver and the boy who delivers the laundry. Then when the football hero and the West Point cadet come to town she reaps her reward, and keeps her dance card full. I protest that I have seen the congenital flirt, in default of anything more satisfactory to practice on, caper slightly sidewise toward the broom, eye it half smiling, waltz with it, and smooth it gently as she swept. Like a dummy piano, it served to polish her arpeggios and keep her daily dozen in good trim.

This rule of continual practice for technical perfection applies to the successful fighter. She must be quick in the come-back. The most casual remark must be taken as a slight. The slighest push is an affront. The faintest reluctance to do this or do that must be interpreted as neglect, as loss of love, as excuse for reprisal.

Gloria was (and still is) one of my best fighters. Extremely pretty, and with a husband and two children at eighteen, she can develop a magnificent battle out of practically nothing.

"Coming? Sure I'm coming, as soon as you do. I shan't start a second ahead of you. Why should I? Pick him up yourself. He is your child as well as mine. I'll not pick up one of that child's shoes unless you pick up the other one."

A deadlock results. Buddy howls on the floor. He has kicked off both shoes, but how is he ever to get either of them on again with his parents rooted in their respective chairs, each unable to move without the other? The only way to run Gloria's household is to employ a starter with a pistol, and make her husband and

Here are set forth in detail a set of Marchioness of Queensberry Rules at the Feminine Ringside, designed less to limit and cramp the contestants, as in the manly art, than to create the utmost fury of contest and to give the greatest satisfaction to the spectators. These six simple rules, ladies and gentlemen, are tested and guaranteed by the referee of the Juvenile Court of Cleveland, whose very title suggests the sporting nature of her experience. That both fighters and referee are women is outstanding evidence of the new interests and occupations of the once frail sex, preoccupied with ladies' aid societies.

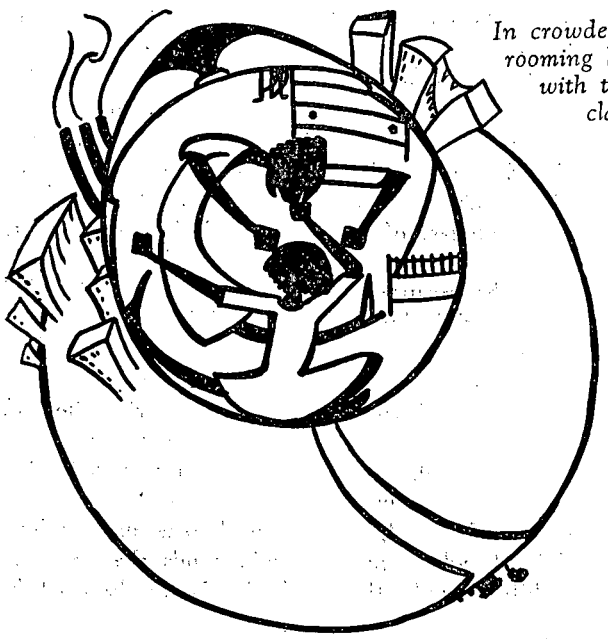
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

herself agree to vault to their babies with equal speed. And even then, sharp-eyed Gloria would detect that her husband did not start on the pistol crack and reach Buddy's shoes his quota of times. Because of Gloria's untiring energy, she will wear her husband down, and when he has divorced her, as of course he will, she will employ her experience with him toward a head-start with the next one.

I have known practiced fighters to start hostilities over the choice of a movie, a pan of dishes, a key, a push, a ride with a neighbor, and whether one says "forever" or "forever and ever" at the end of the Lord's prayer. The excuse for a good start-off is negligible. It is said that a certain famous French conversationalist could instantly sparkle over anything so trivial as a torn envelope. I have known many a good fight to start with less. "Fight on, fight ever," should then be our motto if we hope for real excellence in the sport.

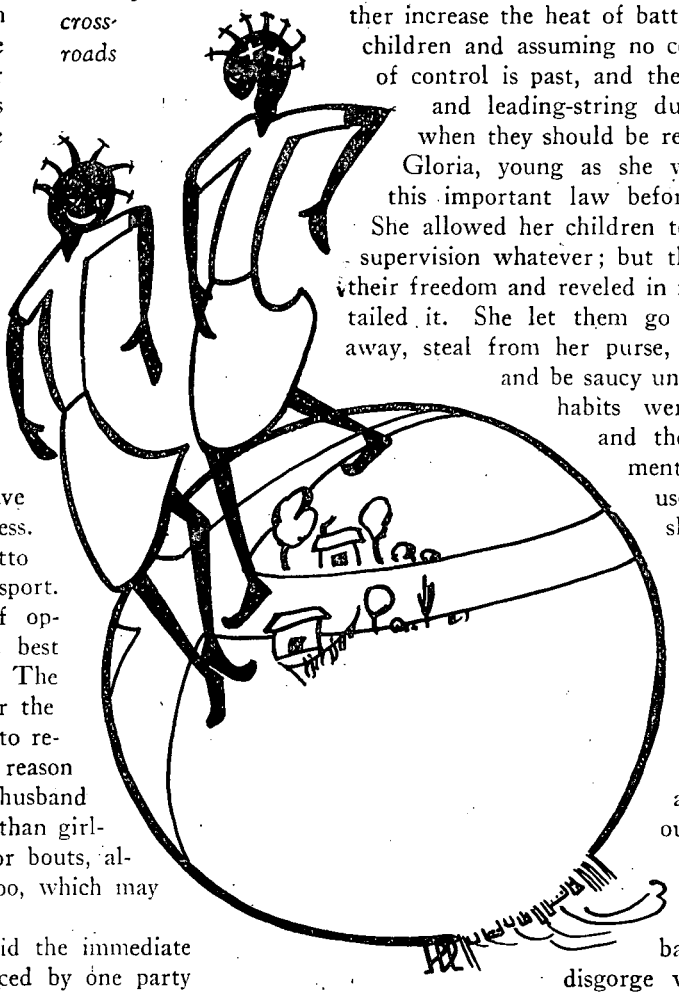
Rule Two: This relates to choice of opponents and may be briefly stated. The best fights can be staged with one's own family. The closer the kinship, the better the fight, for the proximity of relatives affords more chance to recover breath and start afresh. For this reason mother-daughter, sister-sister, and wife-husband battles offer a higher quality of real spite than girl-cousin, girl-boy-friend, or neighbor-neighbor bouts, although the latter have their advantages too, which may be taken up in due time.

An analysis of the most fiery frays amid the immediate family indicates that the issue is best forced by one party obtruding what is regarded as unwarranted interference on the other party. Let us grant that in the normal family a mother has almost exclusive authority over her offspring in early infancy, authority which gradually diminishes as the age of both increases, and becomes practically non-existent when her children marry. The canny parent, however, who



In crowded city rooming houses with the lid clamped down

From a country cross-roads



is set upon a fight, can be sure of having one by reversing this natural process and tightening her clutch upon her children with the passage of time. She can still further increase the heat of battle by neglecting her children and assuming no control until the age of control is past, and then applying the lash and leading-string during adolescence, when they should be relinquished.

Gloria, young as she was, had discovered this important law before she was twenty. She allowed her children to run wild with no supervision whatever; but the more they found their freedom and reveled in it, the more she curtailed it. She let them go without sleep, run away, steal from her purse, eat between meals, and be saucy undisturbed until these habits were well established, and then nagged and tormented them for making use of the liberty that she had granted. Such training had produced her own testy disposition and she well knew its value.

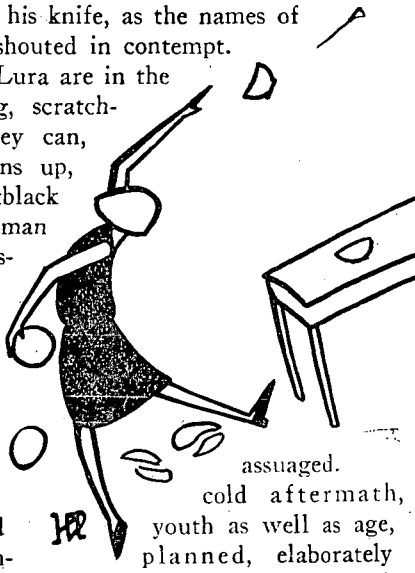
Two sisters who have shared the same room, bed, and wardrobe, without a hint of property rights since babyhood, if suddenly brought to bay and forced to disgorge what they have always had, or one given all and the other none, can be depended upon to stage as pretty a battle as one would wish to see. A young wife and husband, living in two rooms where neither can escape the other's voice without desertion, can depend upon a good fight, especially if there are children. If either runs away, or if both do, a fresh grievance is established, for one or both have deserted the children, or they have not divided the responsibility evenly. On the other hand, if both stay and keep on shrieking, that too adds fuel to the flames. This situation can be made almost armor-proof against peace, for lack of elbow-room is a wonderful aid to battle.

Which brings us to Rule Three: What shall we fight about? The best excuses for a good bout are calling names, calling ancestors names, nudges, clothes, and money. Let us consider Names and Nudges, and start with Lida and Lura, two little colored girls but lately arrived from a country cross-roads and now living in an over-crowded city rooming-house with the lid clamped down. These girls are energetic. They cannot sit still. They want to run, shout, dance and play tricks. If they cannot do any of these things, they would rather fight than do nothing. Lida therefore passes Lura as they emerge from school, and Lura remarks, "Give me more room," to which Lida retorts, "If you want the whole street, then take it—if you can get it." At this Lura takes more room by applying a slight elbow to Lida's side. Lida, who has been expecting this, parries by a kick

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to Lura's ankle. Lura's girl friend then remarks, "I wouldn't stand for that," and falls against Lura, thereby pushing her against Lida and her girl friends, who in the meantime have been assuming mass formation.

At this juncture, a determined interference by almost any neighbor who would assume authority, could avert hostilities. But, as we shall indicate in our consideration of neighbors, they decline to accept responsibility. The bootblack, and the barber, a passing shopper, the truckman (who would adore to stop a dogfight), the older girls and boys—all, with an air of delighted restraint, stand back and watch with an expression of "none of Our Business." Casually they form a ring around Lida and Lura, now thoroughly aroused. The barber negligently kicks a stick toward his pet champion, and murmurs, "Don't let her get you kid." The bootblack as carelessly drops his knife, as the names of both grandmothers are shouted in contempt. By this time, Lida and Lura are in the gutter, rolling, howling, scratching and cutting if they can, until the policeman runs up, the barber and the bootblack fade away, the truckman starts, the shopper disappears in the grocery, and no one is left but the fighters and their seconds, their clothes torn, their noses bleeding but their thirst for battle unassuaged.



As I see them in the cold aftermath, the battles of colored youth as well as age, seem effervescent and unplanned, elaborately unrestrained, and covertly assisted by the onlookers, who can with difficulty be rounded up afterwards. The Italian battles tend to be of older combatants, less evenly matched, somewhat more sinister, and are more likely to have money and family feuds than nudges or grandmothers as a motive. The Slavish, Hungarian, Polish, and Russian fights, with all their variations and boundaries (as well as the Irish), usually have raw alcohol as a stimulant and less fighting among the girls in the open ring. They prefer to fight in the kitchen. Against this rich background of thicker and more highly seasoned blood than ours, the native-born white battle is a poor thing indeed. It degenerates to mere words and heavy silences, to peevishness, the grouch, and running away. I am convinced that only those who can make good music can stage a thoroughly good fight—over nothing!

Rule Four: Clothes can be depended upon to start a fight, if all other motives fail. Clothes may be studied from the standpoint of quantity, quality, and price, or more simply from the angle of ownership alone. Who owns the earrings? Who owned them previously? Were they paid for? Where was the money for payment obtained? If obtained under false pretenses, who owns the earrings now? The one who has them, or the one from whom the money was obtained? Still another eminence from which the battle of the wardrobe may be viewed, is the family and language relationship of the fighters.

One sort of bout is staged when both sides agree on the style of costume but claim the same article; quite another, when they disagree on the model and one repudiates what the other selects. In the first category are included the sister-sister, maid-employer and mother-daughter combats, when the latter pair are approximately the same age. In these contests the battle starts over which one shall carry the vanity case or wear the silk slip on a given occasion.

Many of my colored mothers, for instance, married young and at thirty have a daughter as like themselves as two peas. Who then gets the beads? Mother claims that they are hers, and that she is of an age to wear them. Daughter insists that her mother has had her chance and it is now her turn. The filial relationship is submerged in a sisterly squabble. If it were not for Mr. Woolworth's sagacity in supplying for every article that costs five dollars, one that looks like it for ten cents, there would be more battles on this score than there are. Thanks to his foresight, however, a peace which religion cannot give, can often be provided at small cost and a bloody nose avoided.

Without a thought

Fights of this nature vary as they are conducted in a language which both thoroughly understand down to the last obscure insult, and in two languages, one of which is only partly grasped by the other, or not at all. The native-born white, and perhaps even more the colored mothers, share their daughters' tastes and they understand each other almost too well. There is the chance for irritation which an almost too complete intimacy connotes. In contrast with them, the foreign mothers, as I see them, understand their daughters not at all—language, longings, or lingerie. One family suffers from too close identity of taste and outlook, the other from too great a difference. Lida and Lura are their mothers' size and type, admire the same beaux, and sneak out the door with their mothers' clothes on. Anya regards her mother's outfit with contempt and abhors her foreign picnics. She tells her mother so in English, which the latter cannot understand and she retorts in Polish to which Anya replies with a shrug that she cannot understand "Bohunk." Eventually the desperate parent resorts to a strap, which speaks the same language to all. The clash in language connotes, of course, a clash in taste. If the others fight because they want the same stockings, Anya and her mother fight because the latter wants to go barefoot, and Anya steals ridiculous sums from her pay envelope to buy chiffon hose.

Having viewed both types of contest—where both wanted the same garment, and where one repudiates what the other admires, I am at a loss to decide which offers the greatest chance for bloodshed. And after hearing verbal abuse shouted in a common language and thinking, "What a pity that each can understand," I am forced to witness an interchange of insult where neither understands the other and discover, oddly enough, that verbosity is not lessened but

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

increased. The chair-leg and the broom are apparently brandished all the sooner as mistiness of comprehension grows more dense.

What actually is said, is apparently never quite so insulting as what one imagines! Ancestors are perhaps not as touchy a matter as clothes (in the feminine ring) for after all, one need not wear an ancestor. But it is noticeable that a mother whom one has persistently ignored, disobeyed and run away from, must yet be spoken of with respect by others. I have sometimes discussed this point with girls of dubious habits.

"You defend your manner of life and think it more desirable than what I recommend. Why, then, do you get irritated when I remark that your mother acts as you do? If it is such a good life, why shouldn't she live it as well as you?"

A picture comes before me of a certain May, whose habits were of the worst. She admitted it, and made no pretense to be other than what she was—a loose girl of promiscuous haunts and hangers-on. I knew that her mother was like her, but could see at once that I must not stress the point. The polite convention demanded that her mother should conform to another type. So I turned it the other way. Eventually she would marry (they all do), and her child would come home from school hounded by obscene epithets relative to the fact that she was the child of May, who was —what she *was*.

"And it will be true, May. Your child will just be hearing from others, that you are what you are telling me, and she will ask you, 'Is it true Mother?' Will you honestly relish admitting to that little girl the kind of person you are and have always been, as you relish telling me? Will your little girl walk away happy when she knows that these insulting words about her mother are all true?"

I can see May now. She strolled around the room. She loitered by the bookcase, fiddled with the volumes, ran her fingers down the dust, and elaborately studied her nails. When she had to turn I saw that she was speechless because her lips were trembling and her eyes ran over. She shook her head. It was her only comment on my question. Such are the complexities of human feeling that one's manner of life may be defended with blows and one's mother's habits defended by silence. But the picture of an absolutely imaginary little child who might never exist, and of one's own fancied abasement before that accusing and humiliated gaze takes the fight out of the doughtiest scrapper. Truly, the substance of a family tie unseen, is often more potent than one that is seen and handled—which leads to Rule Five.

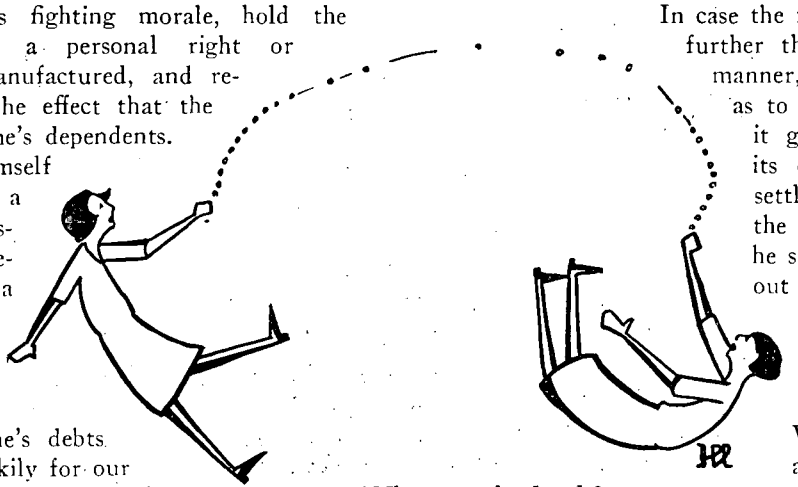
To keep up one's fighting morale, hold the attention firmly on a personal right or grievance, real or manufactured, and refuse to contemplate the effect that the battle will have on one's dependents. John L. Sullivan himself could not rise above a telegram of family disaster delivered just before a bout. It is a well known trick to lower the fighting spirit by forcing a shift of attention from the fight to one's debts or sick relations. Luckily for our best domestic fighters they have by constant training got this fact so well in mind that they can be depended upon to wreck the furniture, the glass, the carpets, and the kitchen stove, without a thought of the person who must clean it up. What is a pipeful of soot, a pot of lye, or an ice pick hurtling through space, when the blood is thoroughly at fever heat in a battle royal?

Rule Six. Neighbors can always make matters hotter by giving opposing aid and advice to get the family at war, and then refusing to accept responsibility for keeping them at peace. If the argument is over Ibbie and her stepmother, and every woman on the block has taken sides for and against Ibbie: the stepmother, the real mother who has remarried and interferes, the grandfather who tends to spoil, and the stepsisters who tend to tease—the natural suggestion to make is, that since they are all so interested and so well-informed, they might help us in supervising the unfortunate Ibbie, and see to it that she was kept out of mischief while her family is off at work.

AT this, the neighbors fade away. They hardly feel they have the time, although their time has been occupied with nothing but fanning the flames for six weeks back. The opposite extremes in neighborhood responsibility among my fighters are the colored and the Jewish. Lura's mother complains that the trouble started because her daughter would not go to Sunday school. If this be true, the teacher is never at hand to answer why. The preacher whom she flouts, is not present. Apparently he is never informed of arrests among his flock. And all the neighbors who have known the most intimate details of Lura's family life, have failed to catch the date of the court hearing, if they might offer assistance in keeping Lura out of hot water. Somehow or other, everyone is present when the two girls fight. But all fade into obscurity when the wounds are being dressed.

At the other pole is the one Jewish fight which I recall against a score of other races and religions. That battle filled the room so full of self-instituted counselors and police among their acquaintance, that it would be a doughty pair indeed that would try it again before so large and stern an audience. Our Jewish neighborhoods have apparently acquired a technique of social conscience and responsibility which discourages the prolonged encounters which flourish among less closely knit people. Centuries of social history loom behind the neighborhood detachment which surrounds Lura, and the social pressure which hems in the random impulses of Sara Silberstein. One method keeps the court room full—the other keeps it empty!

In case the rules already indicated do not further the best fight in the quickest manner, there are other suggestions as to how to start a quarrel, keep it going, and effectively prevent its ever dying even after it is settled. Try an argument over the boy friend. How long shall he stay. How long shall one stay out with him? What shall one do with him when staying out? When staying in? Why? Why not? What constitutes his eligibility? What language must he speak and what church attend when



Who gets the beads?

(*Continued on page* 181)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An Arab Voice

By ELIZABETH P. MacCALLUM

THE seeker after knowledge, bending low over the tray marked "Palestine" fingers a wealth of titles in the catalogs of our libraries. But if these are English titles, he will find few of them concerned primarily with the history, the traditions or the philosophy of the Arabs, who have been in occupation of Palestine for the last thirteen centuries. Most of the titles concern Christian and Jewish traditions.

We all may have gloried in the romantic, if somewhat bloody, progress of Joshua through the land of Canaan. But few of us have ever read that other story, epoch-making and equally as romantic, of how Omar of Arabia conquered the same country in the seventh century. And yet the name of Omar is a household word throughout much of the Near East. Widening our cast, we know more about the Crusaders of yesterday than about the puritan moslems of the Nejd today: more of the hopes and the program of organized Zionism than of the hopes and the program of amateur Pan-Arabism. The Arab idealist expresses himself in a language adequate to his immediate purpose. And that language is seldom English. A great desert of silence thus interposes itself between the American reader and the peoples of Arab culture in the Near East.

But there are a few oases in this desert of silence which the American may find for the seeking. The springs of one of them, strangely enough, have gushed at the very gates of the New World. They are the sparkling waters of information and understanding to be found in the writings of Ameen Rihani—who was born of Arab-speaking parents in the mountains of Lebanon in Syria but who early tasted life in a crowded immigrant colony of Lower Manhattan.

New Yorkers who know Washington Street, with its hawkers, its greengrocers, its sweetmeat-venders, its numerous children, its untidiness, its occassional hubble-bubbles and backgammon boards, and its constant array of handsome black moustachios, are not apt to associte with it the refinement of spirit which gives birth to reflections such as Rihani has set down for the consideration of his readers in The Book of Khalid, or in The Path of Vision. The ordinary New Yorker thinks of Washington Street not as a training school for poets, artists or philosophers, but merely as a first foothold for newcomers to this country, and more particularly for those from the Eastern Mediterranean, the majority of them Syrians. Yet from Washington Street has come more than one philosopher, more than one poet. And it was in Washington Street that this particular philosopher-poet spent one of the highly impressionable periods of his life.

Ameen Rihani, interpreter of two civilizations, as he appears to the West

Therein lies the secret of an interpreter who makes the Arab ideal intelligible to Americans, because both Arab and American are intelligible to him. "The West for me means ambition," he writes, "the East contentment: my heart is ever in the one, my soul, in the other." He has divided his time between two continents—between New York and his home at Freike in the Lebanon, high over the rocky pass on whose walls Rameses the Second, Sennacherib, Esarhaddon and Allenby inscribed their successive victories.

But there is a difference between Rihani and the majority of those who are bound by a double allegiance to two distinct civilizations. He is not a mere commuter between the lands of his first and second births. He has participated in establishing communication between the two. He has not only experienced the contrasting moods of contrasting civilizations; he has expressed them. And the shafts of his description are feathered with a poetic reflectiveness which carries them straight to the heart of his readers.

So, too, we may imagine his spoken word in the Near East. With many of the Arab leaders he is on terms of friendship, both among the mandates and in the peninsula. On the platforms of capital and provincial town, in the intimate conversations of tent and hall, from the columns of newspapers and pages of books his message in the Arab tongue has always been the message of those who desire above all things an opportunity for their people to live today in a political strength devoid of fear, and of the resort to

WE all know of the Laurence tradition, with its exaggerations and glamor, its intrigue of the desert, and its gospel of the armed camp; the abortive forging of Arab empire by the English scholar and adventurer. But though he was reared in New York, we know less of Ameen Rihani, and his travels up and down the Arabian world in pursuit of a contrary goal—of an era of peace, unity and cooperation, the transformation of an ancient people. His story is a welcome footnote to the troublous times in the Holy Land.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

violence which is bred of fear, such as will make possible the blossoming anew of an ancient culture.

Unrest in the Arab world, north, south, east or west, has been a familiar because frequently recurring phenomenon of this first quarter of the twentieth century. From the mountains of Morocco to the deserts of Iraq, and from the green valleys of Yaman to the covered bazars of Aleppo there has come from time to time news of uprisings and riots, of bloodshed and revolt. Whatever aspects the disturbances may have assumed, whatever the precipitating factors may have been, the underlying cause has always proved to be one and the same. The Arab would be free. Whether it is Turk or Englishman, Frenchman or Spaniard who wields the scepter of authority, the Arab would wrest it from him. Inheritor of a living and vivid tradition of former supremacy, discontent weighs heavily upon him at the spectacle of his present subordination. Like other people who remember a past more glorious than the present, he would return to that past. Or, to speak more accurately, he would re-create in the present the condition of political independence enjoyed in the past in the hope that the future may see a recrudescence of the material and cultural wealth of bygone centuries.

The Arab, like the Jew, is convinced that there is a direct relationship between the happiness and productivity of a people and its enjoyment of free nationhood. He will remind you that if the West borrowed straight from the Arabs such words as "algebra" and "alcohol" it was not just because Arabian mathematicians and Arabian physicians of the past imposed those words on a docile Europe. It was because a free Arabia contributed to the fund of common human knowledge hitherto undiscovered facts and theories which the West was eager to utilize in the realms of mathematics and medicine, as well as in the realm of astronomy. Nor was Arabia's contribution confined to these three branches of science. It included religion, too, and philosophy and poetry. If in the past Europe was hospitable to the science of Arabia, as Asia and Africa have been to its religion and poetry, why, the Arab asks, should not the contribution of an Arabian Rediviva be equally acceptable in the future?

Living as we do in a quarter-century which is *par excellence* the quarter-century of new nationalisms, the point of view of any nationalist is familiar to us in some degree. We understand the nationalism of Americans, of Canadians, of Mexicans, of Nicaraguans. We have watched the growth of nationalism in Italy since Mazzini, in Turkey since Enver, in Czechoslovakia under Benes, in Poland under Paderewski and Pilsudski. The Jew rebuilding Zion is motivated by as profound a devotion to nationalism as the Irishman battling for the restoration of Erin. And both are understood. Nothing, in fact, is more taken for granted today than the existence among all peoples of that combination of ambition and self-esteem which goes to make up nationalism.

But what form does nationalism take, and in what guise does it appear to a people with whose writings and whose manner of life we are not familiar? Rihani answers this question with particular authority with respect to the Arabs, not only because he knows the Arabs of the mandated territories—Syria and Greater Lebanon under French mandate, Palestine, Transjordan and Iraq under British—but because he has also travelled extensively through Arabia itself. These travels are recorded in two new volumes[1] which will stand for all time as classics, along with the works of Niebuhr and Palgrave, Burckhardt and Doughty, in the literature of Arabian exploration and travel.

The lands in which Rihani has journeyed are not all remote. The Book of Khalid, containing a rare portrayal of immigrant life in New York, is evidence enough of this. But whether near or far he engages in exploration of those immediate and subtle realities of life which so often escape the attention of even careful observers; he expresses them in language one does not easily forget; he follows everywhere the quest for a reasonable life, whether in the shade of Lebanon's old cedars or behind the staring windows of New York's newer skyscrapers. And it is such an interpreter whom the American reader seeks.

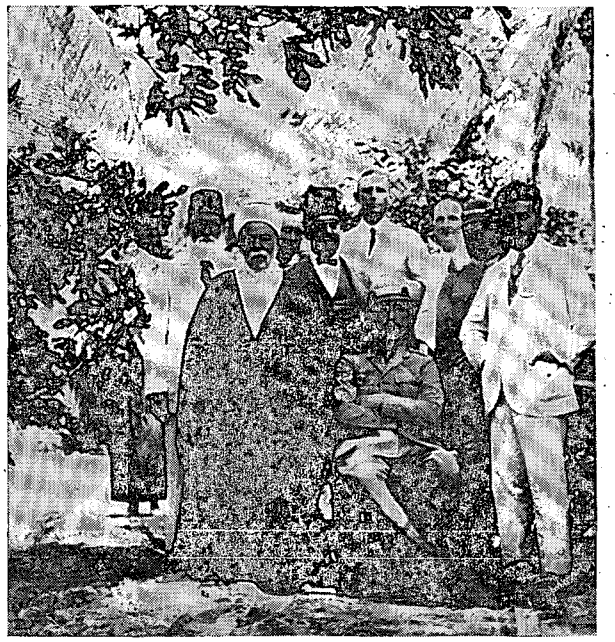
Courtesy Houghton Mifflin Co.

Mr. Rihani in Nejd costume. In Arabia he is indistinguishable from his comrades of the council-hall

For the American reader it is especially advantageous that this interpreter should have known his West almost before he recaptured his East. Ameen Rihani came to Washington Street a small boy, very much like any number of the black-haired, black-eyed ten-year-olds who swarm on the street of early evenings today, or whom one may see going to confession of a Saturday afternoon,

[1] Maker of Modern Arabia, New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Company, 1928, $6.00; and Around the Coasts of Arabia, New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Company, 1930.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



In Iraq Rihani discussed Arabian affairs with King Faisal (seated) and his entourage

kneeling at the altar-rail for an interminable four minutes of devotion before swinging out, on two bare feet, into the noise and vivacity of Washington Street. Even in those days, old St. George's probably had banks of white paper lilies to gaze upon, and pillars twined with green and pink crepe paper.

But there must have been at least this difference between Rihani and the lads of today—that whereas the latter are taught to pray to St. Anne to obtain for them both a knowledge of their sins and sorrow for them, Ameen Rihani refused to do anything of the sort. Instead, he tells us that he shot craps around the corner. Neither is it recorded that he prayed, as his successor today does, for a faithful and constant observance of his state of life. Rather, he tells us again, did he use the tainted gains of his crap-shooting to buy books for himself—English books, books from the second-hand dealers in the shadow of Trinity. And with the help of these books he avoided the constant observance of his own state of life; rather he succeeded in passing rapidly from one state of life to another without finding that ideal state which faithful supplication would doubtless have helped him to achieve. He didn't like working in his father's commercial world. He wanted to read. He didn't like keeping books. Nor being lectured about his shortcomings. Falstaff he loved better than all the fat men who came to talk about business, and Jean Valjean better than all the law-abiding immigrants whom the day's routine brought to the establishment. Neither did he like to live in a dark basement down a flight of steps from the level of the street. Still less did he enjoy the business of pumping water out of the basement which was his home. But he had to continue to do these things; for the Irishmen who at that time lived in the upper stories of the Washington Street tenement houses refused to admit Syrians to anything better than lodging below street level. Meanwhile the city authorities were as helpless as Canute before the high tides of winter, which annually overwhelmed all the basements of the district.

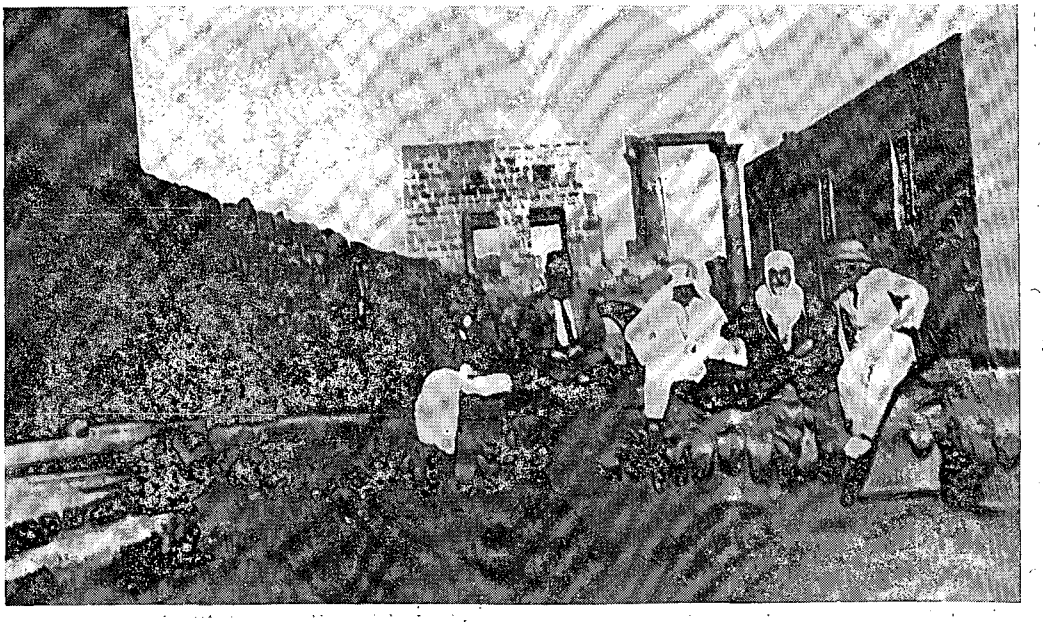
In the excess of his unhappiness the boy ran away from home four times. At seventeen he went on the stage with a travelling stock company, which had the misfortune to fail somewhere in the Midwest, an unconscionable distance from home. Back he came, though reluctantly, and worked again at columns of figures. At night he went to class until finally, at nineteen, he was admitted to the New York Law School.

The Law School was to have been the gate to Paradise and freedom. But he found when he got there that it was only a window-casement from which he looked forth on a world as barren and forlorn as the world of trade and barter he had just tried to quit. He wasted no more time than he could help on this second dismal prospect. He escaped.

And physical misfortune was the means of his escape. The repeated inundations of his cellar and the constant dampness had by this time affected his lungs. He was sent back to Syria to recuperate.

This was only the first of a number of long visits paid to Syria by Rihani. It proved, moreover, to be the very gateway to Paradise which he had vainly sought in the New York Law School. For now, having learned his literary Arabic at the hands of competent teachers in the Lebanon, he began in his spare time to translate Arabic poetry into English. Returning to New York, he continued this work in the intervals between speaking engagements. Thus came to light The Luzumiyat, selected quatrains from the Arab poet-philosopher Abu'l-Ala, a forerunner of Omar Khayyam. Rihani's literary career had begun.

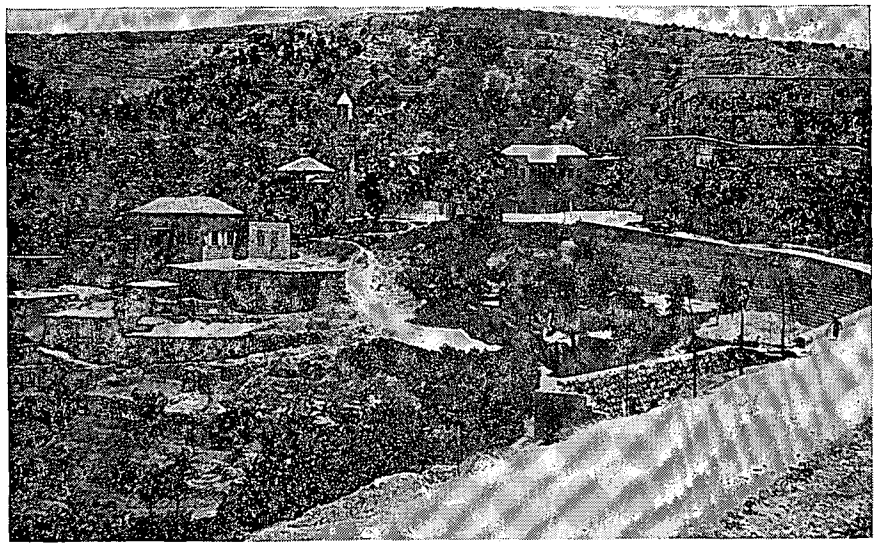
His next task was a greater one. From translating poetry out of one language into another he turned to the task of interpreting an entire civilization, both to its own children



Ruins of conquering successive civilizations look down on the Arabian patriots of today

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

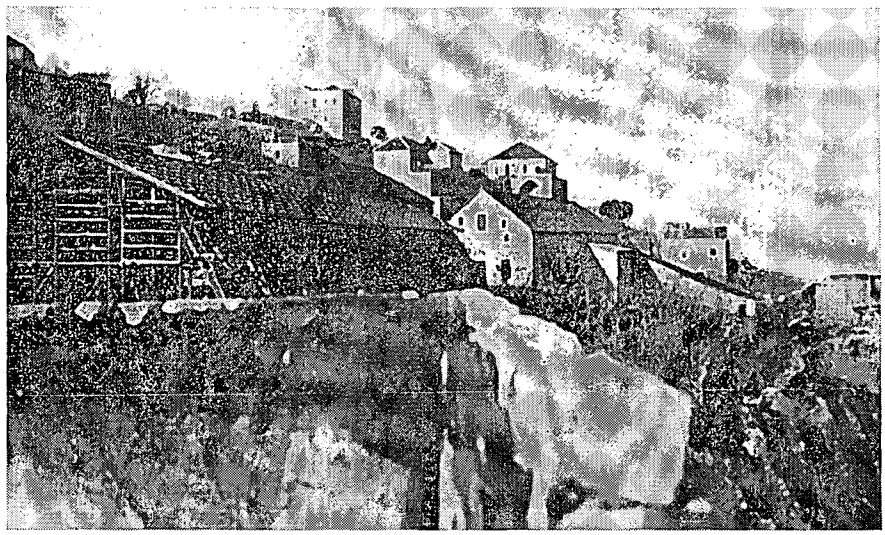
and to the people of another hemisphere. To examine the writings which now appeared is to discover what Rihani found both of good and evil in the culture of the Arabic-speaking world. It is to discover, too, the concern felt by a great body of Arabs, whom he fittingly represents, lest what is good in Arab civilization be overlaid and smothered by the West, or lest the undesirable features of Arab civilization grow more pronounced through the conflict between East and West.



Hasbaiyah, the scene of a bitter conflict during the Syrian rebellion in 1925

If the discoveries and attainments of Science will make the body of man cleaner, healthier, stronger, happier, the inexhaustible Oriental source of romantic and spiritual beauty will never cease to give the soul of man the restfulness and solacement it is ever craving.

Thus Rihani in one of the later passages of The Book of Khalid, after he had testified with the mind of early maturity to the gifts which both East and West have to offer. "Foreign culture," he goes on to say with the wisdom of two civilizations, is as necessary to the spirit of a nation as is foreign commerce to its industries. Elsewhere, the materialism, Europe, or the spiritualism, Asia, no matter how trenchant and impregnable, no matter how deep the foundation, how broad the superstructure thereof, is vulgar, narrow, mean — is nothing, in a word, but parochialism.



A silk mill where the cocoons are drawn in Mr. Rihani's own town of Freike

The dervish, he declares, who whirls himself into a foaming ecstasy of devotion and the strenuous American who works himself up to a sweating ecstasy of gain are the two poles of the same absurdity, the two ends of one evil. So, to avoid either of these extremes, he would have resignation and passiveness of the spirit always alternate equitably with terrible strivings of the will.

To strike a balance between the two is of importance in national as well as in individual life, he implies. A passage from The Path of Vision,[1] puts the theory trenchantly:

Weak and oppressed nations are fundamentally spiritual; strong nations are, as a rule, chiefly materialistic. The one, cherishing religious ideals, soars to certain spiritual heights and now and then produces a seer to justify its languor and indolence; the other, seeking material things, bores into the earth for its treasures and keeps going down, down till its dynamic forces reach an impenetrable sterility and explode in a sudden, terrible reaction. The life of such a nation is symptomatic of a diseased state of the soul. The life of the other undermines, to say the least, its physical strength. The dwarfing tendency is equally potent in both. But a nation without a soul is more grotesque, more hideous than a nation of ascetics.

What Rihani believes to be within the reach of all is what he has called a work-aday spirituality; and to strive after this, he says, brings the individual in the end—if his patience and devotion do not give way—to complete union both with humanity and with God. In national life an analogous aim seems to have filled his mind.

Meanwhile he regards with a deep regret the lack of political freedom in the

In the purple Lebanons Rihani's home overlooks a bit of the Arab heritage

[1] New York, James White & Co., 1921.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

territories under mandate in the Near East, with the "dwarfing tendency" he has described in the quotation above.

> Syria, he has said, for example, is the stage of a world tragedy which has not yet come to an end. . . . From the Assyrians to the Persians, and from the Persians to the Greeks, and from the Greeks to the Romans, and from the Romans to the Crusaders, and from the Crusaders to the Turks—here are the Five Acts of the Tragedy. And there is also an Epilogue, which is entitled the Mandate."

TO the members of the Syrian Constituent Assembly—a group of men who were struggling to achieve as great a degree of independence as they could—Rihani pointed out only last year, however, that not all the calamities which had come upon the country in the past were traceable to the acquisitive instincts of imperialist powers. Since Roman times, he said to them in an open letter, Syrians themselves had contributed to their own weakness by their failure to deal properly with two perennial problems—that of petty sectarian division and the more general problem of minorities. The former cause of weakness was beginning to disappear he said; but the problem of minorities still remained to be solved—and it was a problem which, if it remained unsolved much longer, was quite capable of bringing catastrophe upon the Moslem majority itself. He urged the Constituent Assembly "to perform a deed greater than the Syrian revolution," a deed which would insure national sovereignty in a way the revolution did not do. He asked them to do nothing less than to choose as president of the Syrian state not a man of the Moslem majority, but a Christian or Druze.

A suggestion of this sort would never have emanated from that group of patriots—duplicated probably in every nation of the modern world—who employ their time, as Rihani himself has put it, "chopping a gangrened nationalism on their decayed hacklogs of life." Neither was everyone willing to listen to Rihani's suggestion when he made it. It has not yet been acted upon. But it stands, in a land of many faiths, as an eloquent testimony to the existence of a movement away from dissension toward unity and wholehearted cooperation.

Into political questions affecting the Near East Rihani has always thrown himself with fervor. Before the war it was the policies of the Ottoman administration which provoked much of his writing; since the war it has been the policies of the mandatory administration. But the emphasis of his essays, both during Ottoman times and under the newer dispensation, has been not on the obvious shortcomings of Syria's foreign masters, so much as on the necessity for Syrians so to discipline themselves that the freedom they desire will some day actually be achieved and put to intelligent use afterward.

WHEN in 1908 the whole Ottoman Empire resounded with the spontaneous applause evoked by the success of the Young Turkish movement and of the Committee of Union and Progress—which had just won a constitution from a reluctant sultan—Rihani was among the few whose pens were not wielded entirely in obedience to the wishes of the Triumvirate of the Turkish Revolution. Time was to prove him right in suspecting that their liberalism was assumed and that it cloaked a hard and narrow spirit of repression and coercion. Too soon it was apparent that the new masters of the Ottoman Empire would be satisfied with nothing less than the complete Turkification of the Syrian provinces, the eclipse of those age-long traditions which had nourished in the Arabs of the South a different life-purpose from that of their Turkish neighbors in the North and brought to the blossom in Syria traits of character which a too-rigidly militaristic environment had stifled among the Turks.

Rihani's skepticism of the Committee of Union and Progress he expressed in the language of a practical philosopher. What should the people of Syria do if they were to be saved from the inanity of a revolution which merely substituted one hard taskmaster for another? Again it was a question of achieving spiritual unity.

"I am for a reformation by emigration," he wrote, whimsically, but in all seriousness:

> The emigration of the mind before the revolution of the state, my brothers. The soul must be free, and the mind, before one has a right to be a member of a free government, before one can justly enjoy his rights and perform his duties as a subject. But a voting slave, O my brothers, is the pitifulest spectacle under the sun. And remember that neither the Dastur [constitution], nor the Unionists, nor the press, can give you this spiritual freedom, if you do not awake and emigrate. . . . Come out of the superstitions of the sheikhs and ulema [Druze and Moslem clergy]; of the barren mazes of the sufis (mystics); of the deadly swamps of theologues and priests; emigrate! a little will-power, a little heroism, added to . . . the solid virtues of our ancestors, and the Orient will no longer be an object of scorn and gain to commercial Europe. . . . With the legacy of science which we shall learn to invest, and with our spirituality divested of its cobwebs, and purified, we shall stand even higher than the Americans and Europeans.

ENDOWED as he was with a strong belief in the virtue of Arab culture, and imbued as he was with a living hope that this virtue might some day find an unhampered medium for self-expression, free from the inhibitions and the silences imposed upon it by the unhappy circumstance of foreign domination, it is not surprising to find Rihani visiting the Arabian Peninsula itself in 1922 with a definite objective in view—an objective quite different from that of his illustrous predecessors, Doughty, Palgrave, Burckhardt, Burton and the rest. Arabia to Rihani was not merely a tilted tableland to explore; its kings were not peripatetic curiosities hiding behind barriers which only the intrepid might overleap and then boast of knowing for the remainder of their days. Arabia was to him a land of living human beings, speaking the language he had spoken in early boyhood (and which now he used with a noted grace). It was a land with whose traditions he was not unfamiliar, a land in which he hoped to find sources of vitality that might be put to the service of a vigorous and useful Arab civilization rather than continue to fritter itself out on activities devised to meet only tribal expediency. It was a land which, unlike the mandated territories, was for the most part free from foreign control. But it was a land where civilization and education lagged far behind the standards prevailing in Syria. It was a land where those who hoped for intelligent participation in reviving Arab culture could find much to do as missionaries of peace and propagandists of an ideal.

When Rihani actually reached Arabia he found situations there which affected him strongly. "The first thing that repelled me," he said—and it must be remembered that his visit to the Hedjaz took place before Ibn Saoud assumed control of that country:

(*Continued on page* 180)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Musicians in Mexico by Morris Topchevsky

Immigrants Under the Quota

By JANE ADDAMS

THE distinct change in national policy represented by the Quota Laws initiated in 1921, has been defined as "the nation's brutal and massive attempts to draw its traditional forces together and to extrude the people and the influences that seemed to threaten its fierce loyalties, ignorances, and solidarities." While I should hardly subscribe to that definition of the situation, there is no doubt that the immigrant population in the United States suffered from a sense of ostracism after the war, which, in spite of their many difficulties, their sorrows and despairs, they had never before encountered in such universal fashion. They had grown accustomed to the clashes between diverse cultures, but this post-war attitude deliberately complicated and doubtless increased "the planes of physical friction."

Although many good Americans had for years joined with the labor organizations in an effort drastically to restrict the amount of immigration into the United States, such acts, even when they passed Congress, had been vetoed by three American presidents, and the stream of immigrants by the outbreak of the European war, had approximated a million a year. After the war, the demand for serious restriction became widespread, arising doubtless from many causes, although the emotional content in the demand was obviously due to the fact that as a nation we had become during the war over confident of our own nobility of purpose and had learned to distrust outsiders as unworthy foreigners.[1]

The sense of repression suffered during the war and afterward under the Quota Law was dramatized in the Chicago mayoralty campaign in 1927 when a candidate was triumphantly elected by the use of totally irrelevant slogans connected with abuse of the King of England who came to personify to the cowed citizen of foreign birth the titular head of "the Nordics." It is said that the candidate stumbled upon the use of King George during his campaign when a jibe flung at his Majesty produced an unexpected and overwhelming response from a delighted audience composed of foreign-born citi-

Hull-House has from its very beginning been a place where immigrants gathered within walls which they knew to be friendly and protective, like the ancient walls of the European cities from which many of them came to America. Miss Addams' discussion of the Quota Law takes on, therefore, the intimate background of neighborly experience with the law, and of some experiments, notably the Joint Board of Control in the garment trades, which are completely "American" in form and character, though they have grown up among groups of workers who are almost wholly alien.

[1] Perhaps it is only fair to show how old this attitude is by quoting from the first issue of the Panama Star, published in Panama and brought by ship to San Francisco in 1852: "If foreigners come [to California] let them till the soil and make roads, or do any work that may suit them, and they may become prosperous; but the gold mines were preserved by nature for Americans only, who possess noble hearts."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

zens. These citizens had read every word of the Congressional debates on the restrictive immigration act and those on its amendment two years later. Both were designed to lessen the admission of Latins and Slavs and Congress in no uncertain terms told the entire country why such immigrants were considered "undesirable."

BECAUSE the Quota Act went into operation so soon after the war, many families who had been separated before the war could do nothing toward getting together during the years of broken-down transportation and closed frontiers. They hoped that the end of the war would open their way, and long before normal conditions were restored thousands of people who were members of these separated families had sold all their belongings and were waiting at points of embarkation often remote from their homes. Without warning, they were placed under the operation of the Quota Law, which often meant years of living in a strange land and country. During the first months of its operation in 1921, hundreds of distracted relatives came to Hull-House begging for information as to this new governmental regulation, and the stream has scarcely ceased since. This is largely because the Immigrant's Protective League occupies one of the Hull-House buildings and the superintendent, Mrs. Kenneth Rich, Hull-House resident, and her staff, are constantly ministering to their wants.

A class of cases for which the Quota Law made scant provision were the husbands and wives, parents and children, who were being supported by members of their families living in this country but who were unable to come to America. When a group of social workers petitioned Congress to suspend the restrictions for these so-called "fireside relatives" their number was found to approximate 173,000.

Many of the immigrants in America have faithfully sent money to their families throughout the eight years since the quota regulation was enforced, but inevitably many of them grow discouraged and others shirk their obligations altogether. From the crowded files of the Immigrant Protective League I have selected two letters illustrating this situation. One from Poland reads as follows:

My husband Bazyli left Poland in 1912 and since then has lived continuously in United States. He has never sent any support for me and the children. I have three children: Andrzej 17, Pelegja 16 and Szymon 15. Andrzej and Pelagja help me on the farm and Szymon takes care of the cattle. The two older children are in normal health but the youngest son is a cripple, his right leg is withered and I have no money for treatment. All three children did not attend school because during the war there were no schools, and when schools were established after the war, I had no money for clothing nor for shoes for them. My support is from my farm of which I have three hectars. I have a small wooden house, straw covered, but it is almost in ruin because of old age. I have also one horse and one cow. I live alone in the house with the children. My parents died and I was an only child. I never lived with my parents-in-law because I own the farm I live on and I inherited it. My husband never writes to me and never sent any money until in August when I received $25 probably from him through the intervention of your bureau. I am sending you a letter to my husband because I have not his address.

The Immigrant's Protective League at once found the husband living in Chicago. He was really trying desperately hard to overcome his illiteracy that he might become a citizen and have his wife and children come in under the non-quota provisions. He knew as well as the league did that it was hopeless to expect them under the Polish quota. He had assumed that his family could support themselves in Poland on the little farm and he was saving his money for steamship tickets and for buying a home here. He had all the peasant's hunger for land, but also the peasant's untrained mind which made it almost impossible for him to master the meaning embodied in the eighteenth century phrases of our basic governmental documents.

Too often when a great effort is made to secure citizenship papers that the families may be admitted and the applicant naively states the fact, the naturalization officials assume that his motive is therefore self-seeking and "unworthy" and by skillful manipulation of the questions the applicant is easily thrown out. Discouraged and bewildered, he either returns to his hard study or more often sets up another family in this callous land of ours.

A letter from the Czechoslovak Red Cross is typical of thousands of cases which fall under the caption of "support of relatives abroad":

Mrs. Frantiska —, the wife of Frank —, of Chicago, Illinois, received a permission to travel in the IX preference class. However, the American Consulate did not grant her a visa because she could not answer the given questions. However, it is to be hoped that she will be granted a visa within a year if she will only study a little.

The above named has two children, Frantisek, five and a half years old, and Ladislav, eight years. Mrs. —. lives in very sad conditions because her husband ceased to support her and is angry that she does not come to him.

Please locate Mr. —. and notify him that the wife is not to be blamed for not being able to travel, because she lives in a very poor part of the country where in a long time she has no chance to meet intelligent people, and that it is necessary that he would support his family financially, and the more so to enable her to ask a teacher to help her a bit, which of course she has to pay for.

Sometimes it is possible to make an appeal to a man's sense of responsibility and even to rekindle his old affection, but it cannot always be achieved.

WE have learned that life is never logical and apparently not even reasonable, at least a surface reasonableness is often misleading as to the profounder trends underneath. Take, for example, the Cable Act. The women's organizations throughout the United States early endorsed this act and did much to secure its passage, because it enabled an American-born woman citizen to retain her citizenship after her marriage to a foreigner. What could be more logical and patriotic? And yet those of us who have much to do with immigrants are constantly filled with profound doubt as to its advisability for women from other countries. I know a charming Roumanian woman married to a prosperous American. For three years she has wished to go back to visit her aged parents. The Roumanian consul will not give her a passport because under the laws of his country she is an American. She is not eligible to an American passport because under our laws she is a Roumanian, and once out of the country she could only return as a part of the Roumanian quota. She cannot bring her parents here because only full citizens of the United States can bring parents outside the quota. The family are as completely separated as if steamships had never been invented, and afford one more corroboration of the dictum that our political concepts lag far behind our material achievements. A curious inconsistency of the Cable Act is that it takes away the birthright of an American-born woman if she marries an ineligible, i. e., a man from a country whose people cannot be made citizens, although it is precisely under such circum-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

stances that a woman most needs her citizenship. At present she literally becomes a woman "without a country."

One good result the Cable Law has produced is that the women most valiantly prepare themselves for securing their own citizenship papers. All over Chicago the Board of Education arranges afternoon classes for these women. They are held four times a week in the Hull-House dining-room, and nothing is more touching than the desperate efforts made by widows whose husbands were not citizens and who can secure mothers' pensions only after they have "obtained their papers." Although many do triumphantly and proudly acquire citizenship, thereby proving to their children that they are not "greenhorns," I will confess that I am often filled with a dark foreboding as to the final situation of the unsuccessful. As they make their way to the front door, after the lesson is over, collecting their little children who have been cared for in another room, I sometimes talk to the discouraged ones, conscious of an inner question in regard to these children who have been born in the United States and are here for the rest of their lives. Isn't it all to our advantage that they should be properly fed and given home care under the Mothers' Pension Act, in spite of the fact that their mothers may be unable to answer certain questions about the Constitution of the United States? Have we failed to revise our tests of citizenship to meet the current situation? Are these tests out of date and ill-adapted to our actual needs for a properly nurtured childhood? The situation smacks too much of the old literacy tests of the entrance of immigrants when we discovered that, after all, literacy is neither a test of character nor of ability; it is merely an index of the educational system of the community in which a man may be reared.

A GROWING indictment of the Quota Law is the discrimination made against the South European. This inevitably reacts upon the children of certain immigrants and further divides the sense of loyalty to their parents and to the country of which they are a part. Many of these young people, especially when they go to public school and still more if they go to college, have to make up their minds every single morning what they are going to do about it. Many a boy will do his best to be an American, but always with the feeling that his family must be with him, and as fast as he goes up, they must come. He will not go a step where they cannot follow. Such achievement is accomplished only by children who have the character to do it, and in many instances a fine character has been evolved out of the conflict between their background and the contemporaneous society in which they move. There is something, is there not, in the integrating of conflict? To make a synthesis between the differences that confront one in two given situations is certainly an opportunity for the development of character, at least of the emotional life, which, instead of being oppressed by the old loyalties, insists that loyalty shall encompass the new as well.

Although the young all strain against the standards of the old world as exemplified in their parents, sometimes their mature judgment comes to approve these standards. One of the members came into our Boys' Club one day and boasted that he had three thousand dollars in the bank. Although he was sixteen years old, he looked much younger, and when the director made some remarks about the folly of boasting, the young boy went home and brought back his bank book to show that he did have three thousand dollars in the bank. He had gotten it driving a "booze wagon" from Joliet to Chicago, and because it was a dangerous job with great menace from hi-jackers and others, he was paid $200 or $250 a trip. He had accumulated this money before the hi-jackers became suspicious of him, for they had easily mistaken him as a young lad driving a shabby old truck for father.

HE took the money and went to a distant university. The first thing he wrote back about was the drinking he found there. He said that the men at home made booze, but they did not drink it. He did not at all like the type of young man he met there and did not think they compared any too favorably with the young men in our part of town. He also was shocked by the lack of chaperonage of the women students of the university, being accustomed to the Southern European standard of chaperonage for young girls. He came to see us during his first vacation, and I was very much interested to observe the very sharp sense of contrast between the standards to which he had been accustomed in his family and the standards he encountered at this university. The first result of the impact had been to drive him back to believe that the old-fashioned European standards which he and his sisters had resented were on the whole a valuable thing. That psychic hurt which is followed by a flight from the reality through which the hurt has come, is sometimes repaired by later experience, and if the experience is wide enough to admit comparisons which may come from travel and from contacts with varied standards, the hurt may be entirely healed.

The Quota Law was put through Congress on arguments based on the need for the reduction of unskilled and surplus labor. In the old days there was a curious relation between prosperous times and increased immigration and between depressed times and a lessening immigration. Many immigrants, for instance, came in the spring to work upon railroad construction and repairs and then went home to spend the winter. Forty years ago, when I first came to Hull-House, many Italians went home every winter to save coal bills. All this rough adjustment of immigration to prosperity has now come to an end. Under the quota, an effort has been made to proportion the arrivals month by month throughout the year. The natural adjustment having been broken, some wise people are doubting whether there is not something to be said for mobility of labor and for increasing use of highly developed transportation facilities in contradistinction to the method of shutting the gates.

THE economists, it seems to me, have never sufficiently stressed the fact that the great number of immigrants formerly arriving represented an enormous mass of consumers, who needed food, clothing, and shelter on a constantly rising standard of living. We are told that in this country of ours every person on the average eats about five bushels of grain a year. How far is our annual plethora of foodstuffs due to the fact that we were long accustomed to have markets come to us, so that we are slow to learn how to overcome the difficulties in disposing of our products in foreign markets? For many months during the post-war period I gave public addresses under the auspices of the Friends Service Committee, who were sending food to various starving people in Europe. It was at a moment when the western farmers were suffering from over-production, and at one time many farmers in Kansas and Nebraska were using corn for fuel, partly because they could not sell it and partly be-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cause they had no money with which to buy coal, which at that moment was selling to $14 a ton. Three tons of corn, which could be sold at the moment for about $4 a ton, made the heat equivalent of a ton of coal, so it was on the whole a very sensible thing for the individual farmer to burn his corn.

I recall a meeting of the farmers of Kansas held at the state capital, with the governor presiding. A speaker from West Virginia told them that the only thing to do was to cut down production, as had been done in his state by the cultivators of tobacco. He made a strong plea, and begged them to determine what proportion of their land could advantageously be cultivated, and then to stick to it, even if the committee had to use shotguns. When my turn came, I told about the shortage of food all over Europe and urged them to give all they could to the Quakers who were doing relief work in parts of the world where it was impossible for people to get enough to eat. The Quakers had rented a grain elevator at Wichita and were urging the farmers to fill it with their surplus of corn, which was transformed into corn syrup, corn oil and white cornmeal, before it was sent to Poland, which at that moment was the object of our solicitude. Finally an old man in the audience arose and very impressively demanded that we have a "showdown" on this thing. He said, "These two speakers tell us two different stories, and what are we to do about it? Let's find out whether or not there is too much corn in the world and whether or not we ought to stop growing it." The audience shared his anxiety, but I am afraid that no adequate reply was forthcoming.

ONE immediate consequence of the quota regulations was the withdrawal of the Latins and Slavs, who for years had performed the unskilled labor in America's industrial centers. This resulted in the arrival in the United States of a large number of Mexicans. One of the earliest colonies in Chicago was in the immediate vicinity of Hull-House. It was interesting to watch their reception in the neighborhood. At first the Italians received them almost as a group of their own countrymen. We had, for instance, a large Latin Club of young men at Hull-House, a membership fairly representative of both nationalities, but as the Mexicans in their innocence mingled freely with Negroes from the South, who had come to Chicago in large numbers about the same time that the Mexicans themselves had come, and because many Mexicans were dark of skin they gradually became discriminated against, even by the people of Latin origins, who in Europe at least do not discriminate against the dark-skinned man. At the end of three years of a gradually less-cordial relationship between the groups, and long after the Latin Club had split upon nationalistic lines, a committee of Italians came to Hull-House with the threat that if we continued to rent Bowen Hall to the Mexicans the Italians would discontinue to use it for their wedding receptions and other festivities. It was not that they would necessarily meet the Mexicans, but that the hall would lose its prestige if it were being used by people of color! The incident afforded an example of one sorry aspect of the Americanization of immigrants, for it was quite evident that the Italians had copied their standard of social excellence from their American neighbors.

A similar example was afforded in connection with the race riots which unhappily occurred in Chicago in the summer of 1921. A colored man had been lynched in an Italian neighborhood, about half a mile from Hull-House. I had been in Europe that summer and upon my return I one evening consulted an association of Italian physicians who occasionally held their professional meetings in one of the Hull-House rooms. When I asked them why, in their opinion, such a shocking incident was possible in the United States, when the friendly attitude of the South Italian to his African neighbors is well known, the professional men replied with the utmost sincerity: "Of course this would never have happened in Italy; they are becoming Americanized." This was said in an honest effort to interpret a puzzling situation, and perhaps it did interpret it.

OUR national tendency to lawlessness has been ascribed to our uncurbed and extra-legal violence towards two races: to the frontiersman's general habit of killing Indians, which was of course against the law but for which he was seldom punished, but on the other hand was often praised by his own community; and to the cruel business of the slave trade. Even after the latter was outlawed, probably ten thousand Negroes a year were brought into the country from 1820 to 1860. and no court even punished a man for the crime until 1862. Perhaps this historic background suggests an explanation of our general attitude towards aliens as well as towards law.

Another aspect of the Quota Law is that it refuses to be static, and an effort is constantly made, by making it more drastic, to use it as a disciplinary measure. There was a long debate in Congress in the winter of 1929, over the proposed legislation for the deportation of alien gunmen, believed to be terrorizing Chicago and other large cities. In a conference committee, the Senate conferees refused to accept the very severe deportation provisions coming from the House, contending that the bill created unjustifiable inequities. But the discussion added one more discussion to a situation already sufficiently irritated.

We constantly make the charge against immigrants that they are responsible for our oversupply of unskilled labor, although no comprehensive inquiry has ever been undertaken which could demonstrate this. We have no national system of labor exchanges which might show how much of the apparent unemployment is maladjustment of the supply to the demand and how much is oversupply. The immigrant is continually blamed for conditions for which the community is responsible. There is no doubt that America has failed to make administrative provisions against those evils as other countries have done, partly because the average citizen holds a contemptuous attitude toward the "foreigner" and is not stirred to action on his behalf.

THIS may account for the fact that the United States has been so unaccountably slow in legislation designed to protect industrial workers. For instance, if we compare our country with others in regard to old age insurance, the record is most astonishing. Some form of pension legislation for the aged has been enacted in fourteen countries since the beginning of the World War, and still a larger number secured such legislation in the two preceding decades. If we ask why the United States has been so slow in this world-wide undertaking, may we not fairly say it is because we are less concerned for the old age of our immigrant laborer than the other countries are for their own kinsfolk, so that this overcomes the stronger democratic tendency we are supposed to possess. Is our understanding slower for those whose back-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ground is alien to our own, so that we have allowed ourselves to become indifferent to old people, surrounded too often by poverty and neglect, while Europe, out of its more slender resources, takes care of them?

Possibly another result of our contemptuous attitude toward immigrants who differ from us is our exaggerated acceptance of standardization. Every one wants to be like his neighbors, which is doubtless an amiable quality, but leading to one of the chief dangers of democracy—the tyranny of the herd mind. Possibly the intolerance for differing opinion during the war and after, which blazed more fiercely among Americans than among any of the European belligerents, may have had its obscure origin in some such habit-forming daily experience. This semi-contemptuous attitude of the American toward the immigrant is the more remarkable because the most successful experiment in industrial democracy ever made in America was inaugurated and carried out in Chicago by successive groups of immigrant workers.

FOLLOWING a great strike in Chicago's largest clothing establishment, an arrangement was made greatly to the credit of both the contending parties; between the representatives of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, and their own workers, through the establishment of a joint board of control, the beginning of an industrial arrangement which continued from year to year and is constantly growing in extent and usefulness. It is a matter of pride to the residents of Hull-House that the first meeting which resulted in the organization, later designated as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, should have been held in one of our rooms, offered as a refuge to a number of Russian Jewish men and women who had split off from a trades union meeting on the North Side of Chicago.

This strike of the clothing workers in 1915 had been a long bitter one, with several unsuccessful attempts at adjustment. The clothing workers did not win all their demands, but their retreat was far from being an unconditional surrender. The strikers, in the words of their president, returned to work as union men and women, with faith in their organization and full of hope and courage for the future. Several residents of Hull-House were identified with the strike activities and with the almost city-wide effort to provide milk for the children of the strikers. The final financial report of the secretary-treasurer accounting for the distribution of the strike fund, printed a note directly under the grand total as follows:

> From outside individuals, Ellen Gates Starr of Hull-House was the hardest worker I knew. Nothing was too hard for her; she gave and solicited funds, secured clothing, relief and shelter for individual families, was on the picket line, addressed meetings, wrote articles, interested others in our behalf. In a word. Miss Starr was one active in all phases of strike activity.

This high praise is perhaps the more significant because strikers are always rather sensitive in regard to the assistance of outsiders.

The achievement of the amalgamated in what has come to be cooperative production is the more remarkable in that great cities tend to dissolve almost as by chemical process the customs and social ties which were nurtured in rural and provincial society, so that the very cement which held groups together seems to disappear. If the individual and smaller peasant groups are to be realigned and united in common purpose, there must be in addition to the economic advantage which comes from association in a mutual undertaking, a moral appeal with a sense of responsibility and a clear understanding that at moments the individual's advantage must be sacrificed to the good of the whole. This welding together into an active group has been achieved, not only by the men who composed the joint committee, some of whom were continually connected with the Northwestern University and another of whom had a background of settlement experience, but undoubtedly much of it has been done by the national president of the association, Sidney Hillman. His slogan, "self-government in industry," was drawn from the original arrangements entered into with good faith both by the employers and the men, by which the grievances arising among the fifteen thousand men who now compose the labor force of the great establishment, could be adjusted. These arrangements have further included a lengthening of the working year, and also—perhaps even a greater achievement—a securing to the workers themselves of something of the profits resulting from technological improvements as well as the finding of work for the displaced men elsewhere in the huge establishment. Quite recently the amalgamated has been put in charge of the factory in Milwaukee. The actual day-by-day management rests entirely with themselves, although the material already cut into garments is sent from the Chicago establishment and the business management is also vested there. So far as this one factory is concerned, "self-government in industry" has already been achieved.

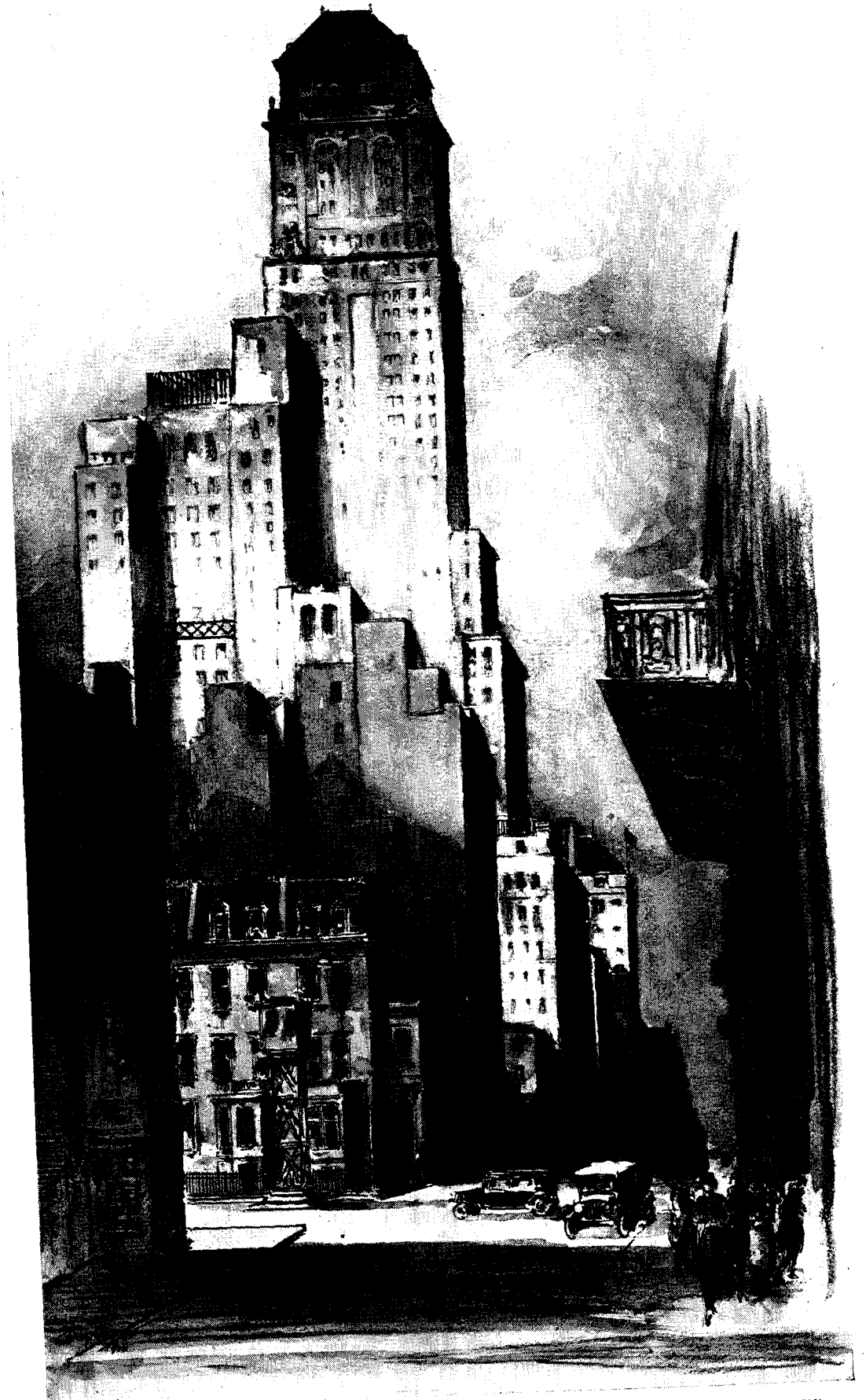
Perhaps this great industrial experiment in Chicago, founded upon an agreement between the workers and the employers, was easier to bring about among immigrants than it would have been among native-born Americans. If an Italian is forced to make friends through the very exigencies of his work, with a Polish Jew representing another nationality and another religion, the experience cuts into all his most cherished prejudices, but it is not so hard after that to make a larger synthesis and to include everybody with whom he comes in contact. All succeeding efforts will be less fundamental, for it is much harder to utilize your prejudices after they have once failed you than it was to break into them the first time. It requires less effort to be friends with your employer than it required in the first place to be friends with your alien fellow employes. Immigration, by its very variety, is providing its own education.

LAST year I attended a banquet at the opening of the Chicago headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The handsome building—an investment of a million dollars—housed a most attractive library, a well-appointed gymnasium and business offices in which could be deposited the savings of the members (these were afterwards transferred to their own bank downtown), and all the other equipment not only for a going concern but for a concern which had been going for a long time.

No group of Americans of my acquaintance has achieved a similar success in what we like to call the American method—that is, reaching our own ends through voluntary action with fair play to all the interests involved, refusing to admit "the irrepressible conflict" between capital and labor in a country where a man can pass so easily from one side to the other, and where thousands of them do so pass every year.

And yet this achievement in industrial democracy has been reached by adult immigrants, hundreds of them from Russia, a hundred more from Italy, many more from those very countries in Southeastern Europe (*Continued on page* 181)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Etching by Louis Winter

Yesterday four story brownstone fronts; today skyscrapers. New planning problems come with changing land uses

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The City Livable

By ROBERT W. deFOREST

NOW that the Regional Plan has been practically completed and given out to the public, there are some things that "can be told" to explain the relation of the Russell Sage Foundation to this particular enterprise.

When it was first announced that the Sage Foundation had determined to make this plan one of its chief activities, there were some who thought it outside the sphere of a philanthropic institution. Those who thought so, not unnaturally associated the idea of city plan with the "city beautiful"—civic centers, monumental buildings and new boulevards. If the Regional Plan of the Sage Foundation had been simply related to the "city beautiful" it would not have been germane to the purposes of the foundation. But the Regional Plan of the foundation, while not ignoring beauty or imposing architecture, has chiefly concerned itself with the "city livable." It has laid more emphasis on "East Side" than "West Side." Moreover, it has laid particular emphasis on suburban and even country planning. The purpose of the Sage Foundation, as stated in its charter, is to improve social and living conditions. And to plan the "city livable," extending to its remotest environs, was clearly a part of its functions.

The foundation took up this activity with much hesitation. Speaking for myself, it seemed to me almost too vast and complicated an enterprise for even the foundation to embark on. Moreover, the foundation itself can not expect to carry out any of its recommendations and see the result of its efforts. It can only advise. Governmental agency alone can execute.

But the foundation was exceptionally situated. It had among its trustees men who were singularly fitted to make a regional plan. Charles D. Norton, who proposed that the foundation should enter this field, had been one of the leading citizens of Chicago to form and carry out the well-known Chicago plan. Alfred T. White was a leader in civic development in Brooklyn. He had started tenement reform by erecting his model tenements as far back as 1879. He had served as water commissioner of the city. We knew we could obtain the services of Nelson P. Lewis, who just was retiring as city engineer.

These three men formed a group peculiarly fitted by knowledge and experience for this enterprise. In planning any activity, I have always been accustomed to lay more stress on the "persons who" than the "things that." The foundation "had the men" and within limits it "had the money too." And when Mr. Norton assured us that if we took up this plan he would centralize upon it all his vision and all his effort, we told him that we would adopt his proposal and provide the necessary money.

Hardly had this enterprise, centralized as it was upon the personality of these three men, been fairly started when all of them were taken away by death. The question was then raised whether, without their leadership, we should proceed with the plan.

Fortunately, Frederic A. Delano who had been associated with Mr. Norton in the Chicago plan, was persuaded to accept the position of chairman left vacant by Mr. Norton's death. Others—they were many—(I will not attempt to name them) showed equal public spirit. The directorship, which Frederick P. Keppel had accepted and which he was constrained to resign because of his election as president of the Carnegie Corporation, could fortunately be filled by Thomas Adams, already widely known as a planning expert in Great Britain and Canada and now far more widely known as director of the Regional Plan.

It is commonly said that when leaders pass away others can always be found to take their places. But no such leaders as Charles D. Norton and Alfred T. White and Nelson P. Lewis could be adequately replaced.

Nevertheless, with all these handicaps, the Regional Plan has been practically completed after seven years of effort and by the expenditure of nearly $1,000,000. Had its leaders survived, it could undoubtedly have been completed in less time and with less money. Will the result justify the effort and the cost? The popular approval which the plan has received and the degree to which wise planning already has been initiated, if not in the city certainly in the suburbs, would seem to imply that it would. Nothing but the future can tell.

Publications of the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs

REGIONAL SURVEY

Volume I.	Major Economic Factors in Metropolitan Growth and Arrangement
Volume II.	Population, Land Values and Government
Volume III.	Highway Traffic
Volume IV.	Public Recreation
Volume V.	Public Recreation
*Volume VI.	Buildings: Their Uses and Spaces About Them
Volume VII.	Neighborhood and Community Planning
Volume VIII.	Physical Conditions and Public Services

REGIONAL PLAN

Volume I.	The Graphic Regional Plan. Colored atlas of complete graphic plan, including discussion of problems in perspective, of ways of communication and of land uses in the region, together with an illustrated description and tabulated summary of all proposals
*Volume II.	The Building of the City. Discussion of the art of city building and the future of building in the region, including general problems and proposals, and with special reference to specific projects illustrating possibilities of future development

* Not yet published.

The subscription to the complete set, including an extra set of the sheets of the Graphic Plan for mounting, is fifty dollars. The Regional Survey volumes may be purchased separately at three dollars each; the Regional Plan volumes may be bought together only, at twenty-five dollars. To be purchased of the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, 130 East 22 Street, New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Remaking New York to Order

By R. L. DUFFUS

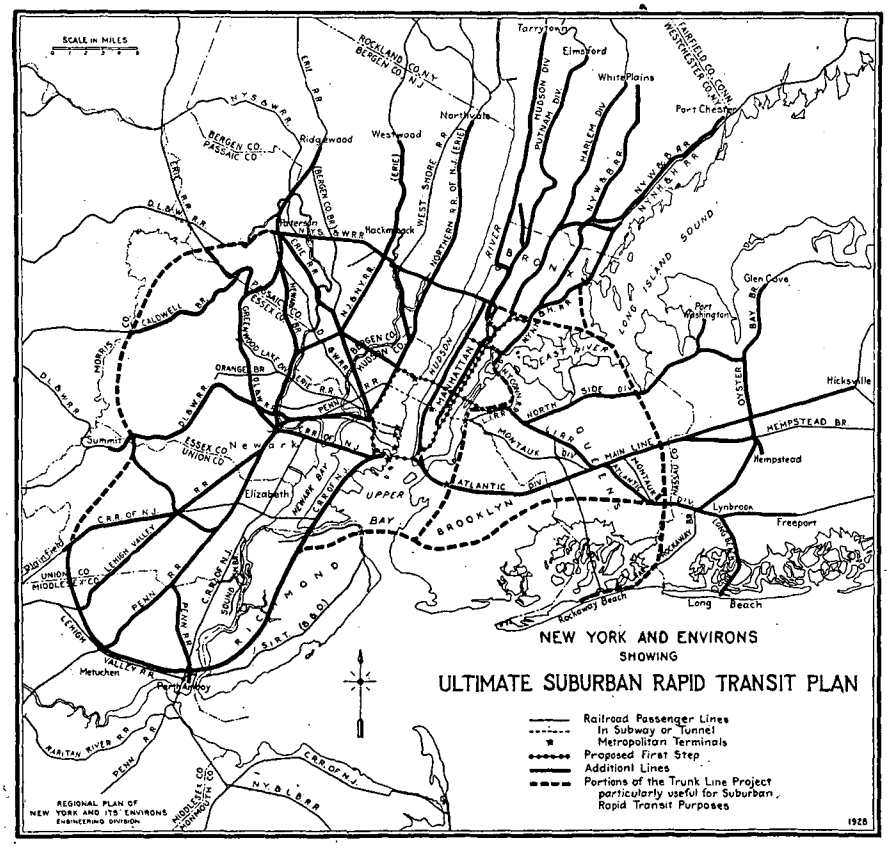
IF one particular thing stands out more than another in the growth of Greater New York it is that it has not been a planned growth. This statement may be objected to on the ground that something called a plan was adopted in 1811, that streets have been laid out as the city expanded and that parks, bridges, subways and rapid transit systems have been provided whenever the need for them became desperate. The problem of scientific planning has been intermittently before the public since Mayor McClellan appointed his New York City Improvement Commission in 1903. Edward M. Bassett's Heights of Buildings Commission, appointed in 1913, was responsible for studies which inspired the zoning ordinance, and the zoning ordinance almost revolutionized our larger architecture.

Nevertheless the principle of controlled and directed growth has never been applied in Greater New York, much less in the 5,528 square miles and 421 communities which make up the New York Region as defined by the Committee on Regional Plan. The Regional Plan is an attempt to apply that principle, or rather to persuade the 10,000,000 inhabitants of the 421 communities to accept it as individuals and as citizens of villages, cities, counties and states. Since the plan was made under private auspices, it has no force behind it except the favorable public opinion which may be created by its reasonableness. There is nothing to be regretted in this fact. No one official body could plan for the entire New York Region. Even if it could, the plan would have no value until it had entered into the public consciousness.

Before we glance at the Regional Plan itself—and we can no more than glance at it in the space we have—it is desirable to note why and how it was made. The impetus for it undoubtedly came from the work of the Chicago Plan, which in turn came out of the World's Fair of 1893. D. H. Burnham, who drew the Chicago Plan, and Charles Dyer Norton, his associate, who did most to inspire the New York Regional Plan, form our connection with the Chicago movement. The McClellan commission's excellent report, submitted in 1907, was quietly laid away in a pigeonhole. Mr. Norton, in 1914, was made head of the advisory group of the committee on the City Plan, organized by George McAneny, then president of the Board of Aldermen. As Mr. Norton said, this group of advisors "met in a beautiful room in the City Hall once or twice and wisely resolved to give advice only when it was asked for, which was never." This experience convinced Mr. Norton that if a plan were to be made the job would have to be done by a private and voluntary organization, whose results could be submitted to the people and to the various governing bodies.

Mr. Norton was a trustee of the Russell Sage Foundation and it seemed to him that there could be no better way of carrying out the founder's desire to apply a fixed portion of the foundation's income for "the benefit of the city of New York and its vicinity" than to make and present a Regional Plan. His proposal was approved and he was made chairman of a Plan Committee which then or later included Robert W. deForest, John M. Glenn, Dwight Morrow, Frederic A. Delano, Henry James, Frank Polk, Frederic B. Pratt, Lawson Purdy, John H. Finley and George McAneny. The first step was a physical survey of the region, begun under the direction of Nelson P. Lewis. Thomas Adams, a city planner with a distinguished record both on this continent and abroad, was made general director of plans and surveys. The project was announced and work begun in 1922 and most of the volumes of the plan are now before the public. Unhappily neither Mr. Lewis nor Mr. Norton lived to see the plan completed, though their influence pervades it.

The work naturally fell into two parts —an inquiry into existing conditions and tendencies, and a study of how to predict


SCALE IN MILES
NEW YORK AND ENVIRONS
SHOWING
ULTIMATE SUBURBAN RAPID TRANSIT PLAN
Railroad Passenger Lines
In Subway or Tunnel
Metropolitan Terminals
Proposed First Step
Additional Lines
Portions of the Trunk Line Project particularly useful for Suburban Rapid Transit Purposes
REGIONAL PLAN OF NEW YORK AND ITS ENVIRONS
1928

Since the rapid transit system is inadequate for the almost 2,000,000 passengers who used it in New York City in the year ending June 30, 1928, vastly greater provision must be made for present as well as future needs

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and control them in the future. The year 1965 was taken as the date line for the achievement of the whole plan because it was thought that the generations now living would have something more than an academic interest that far ahead. It was soon estimated that the region, with a population of something less than 10,000,000 when the work began, would contain about 21,000,000 in 1965. The problem was to suggest an organization of the region which would make life not only as attractive for the 21,000,000 as it now is for 10,000,000, but more attractive. The plan was not to be an emergency measure. It was to be an attempt to improve the quality of our urban civilization in the most congested spot in the world. By that test it has to stand or fall.

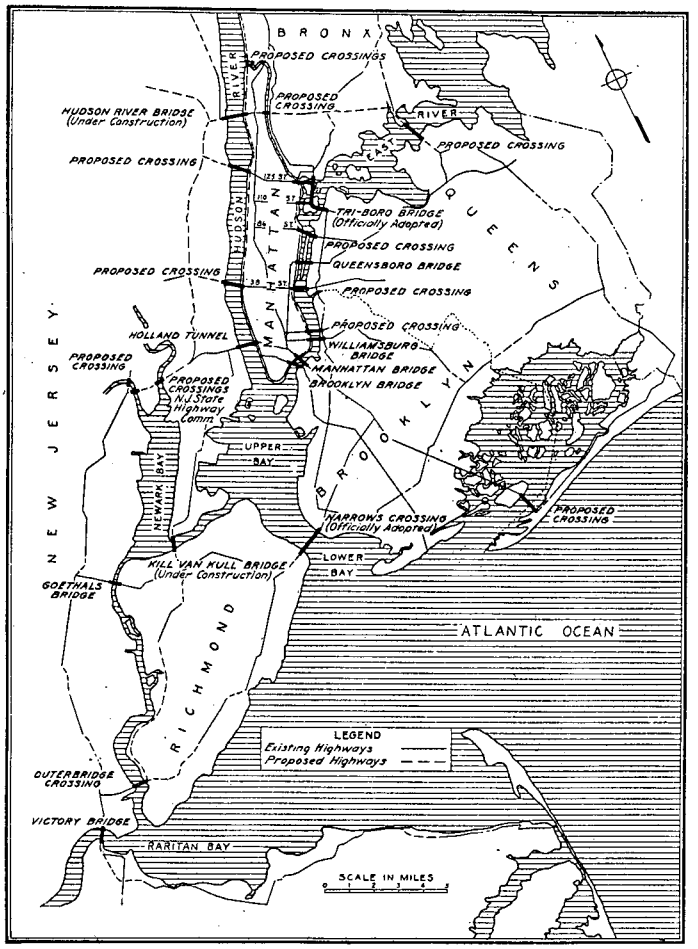
THE surveys logically preceded the plan. They included a careful study of economic conditions, transit, traffic, recreation, population, land values, government and other factors bearing on the region's normal life. These surveys have been published from time to time and those interested are already familiar with them. They indicated that the forces governing metropolitan growth and change need to be controlled rather than opposed. The plan would not have to fight Nature, human or otherwise. It could go with Nature, though it is to be hoped, improving on it.

It was clear that "the City Beautiful" could not be the fundamental conception of the plan. Not that the New York of 1965 could not be made beautiful. But its beauty must rest upon its perfect functioning as a machine. A healthy, well-organized city is already beautiful. The plan was made in conformity with this belief.

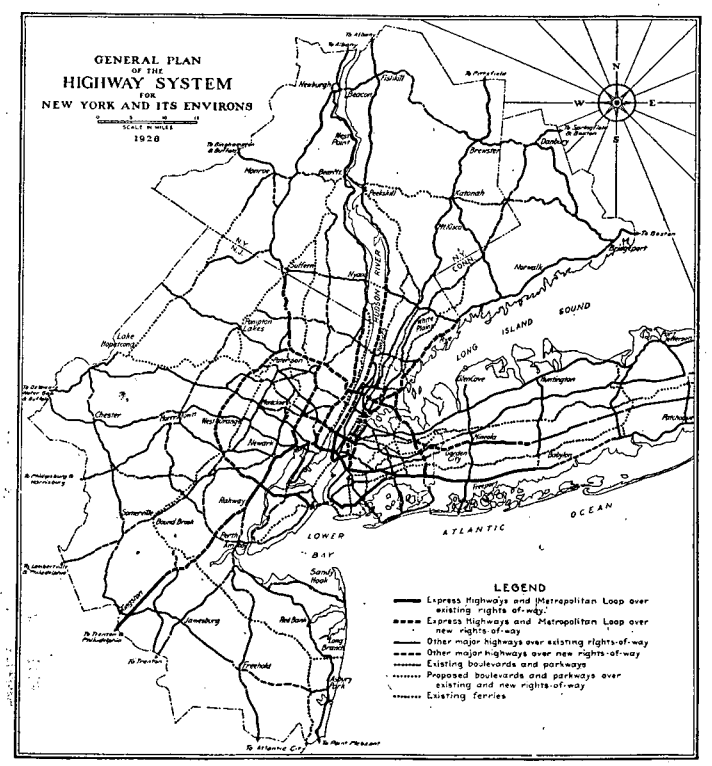
The problem of planning for 21,000,000 people would seem hopeless if it were not that though a metropolis is complex the needs of an individual family are not. These include a desirable place to live and easy access to work, play, shops, schools and common meeting places. The Regional Plan therefore resolves itself into two main categories—first, a consideration of ways of getting from place to place; second, a consideration of a regional pattern of people and activities which will eliminate all unnecessary travel and transportation. There are details which may not fit under these two heads. But work out these riddles satisfactorily and we will have a sound and solid basis for the city of the future.

Now let us look at the plan in as much detail as is feasible, beginning with the outstanding subject of transportation. The development of outlying centers and the rearrangement of industries ought to reduce, relatively, the amount of traveling and carrying that has to be done. Nevertheless Manhattan Island will doubtless remain the center of the region and the center of the railway and rapid transit systems. There will be two other "centers"—Brooklyn and its vicinity and the western shore of the Hudson, opposite Manhattan. There may even be a fourth, near Mott Haven. These will necessarily be so linked together by bridges and tunnels as to eliminate, for all practical purposes, the existing water barriers. On the area thus formed the plan lays down a railroad map whose main feature is loops, with radial lines leading outward.

A great outer belt line would pass through or near Greenwich, Connecticut, Port Chester, Sparkill, North Paterson, Paterson, Summit, Plainfield, Metuchen, Perth Amboy, St. George, Brooklyn, and, over Hell Gate Bridge, back to Greenwich. Branches would run from Richmond



In 1927, the estimated population of the New York region was over 10,000,000. In 1965, conservative estimates put it at 14,500,000, while 21,000,000 is not considered an impossible figure. To care for this increase in population, the Regional Plan has worked out a practical system of land highways (below) and highway crossings for the major waterways (above) to carry the enormous traffic


GENERAL PLAN OF THE HIGHWAY SYSTEM FOR NEW YORK AND ITS ENVIRONS
1928
LONG ISLAND SOUND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
LOWER BAY
LEGEND
Express Highways and Metropolitan Loop over existing rights-of-way
Express Highways and Metropolitan Loop over new rights-of-way
Other major highways over existing rights-of-way
Other major highways over new rights-of-way
Existing boulevards and parkways
Proposed boulevards and parkways over existing and new rights-of-way
Existing ferries

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

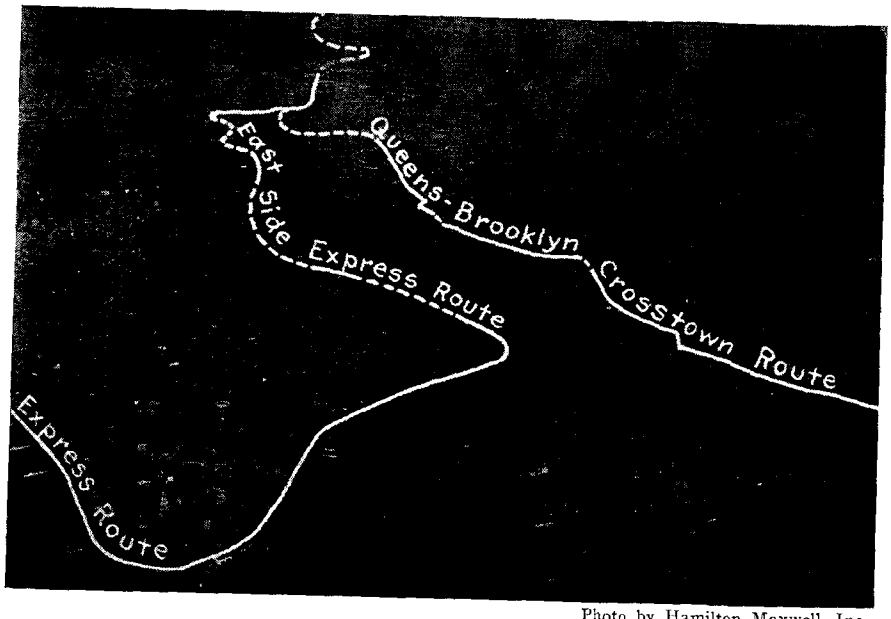
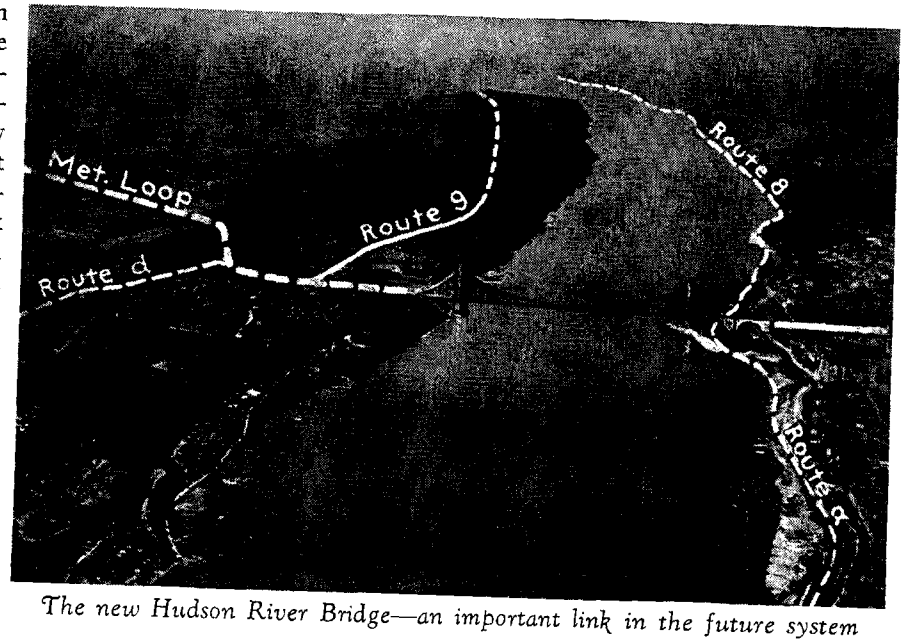


Photo by Hamilton Maxwell, Inc.

Airplane view of proposed express highway routes along the East River

under the Kill van Kull to Bayonne and from the Brooklyn section to Jamaica Bay. Any passenger or freight car entering the region on any trunk line could be shifted to this belt line and taken to any portion of it without passing through the congested centers. Along the belt line industries would cluster, more accessible to the worker than most of them are today.



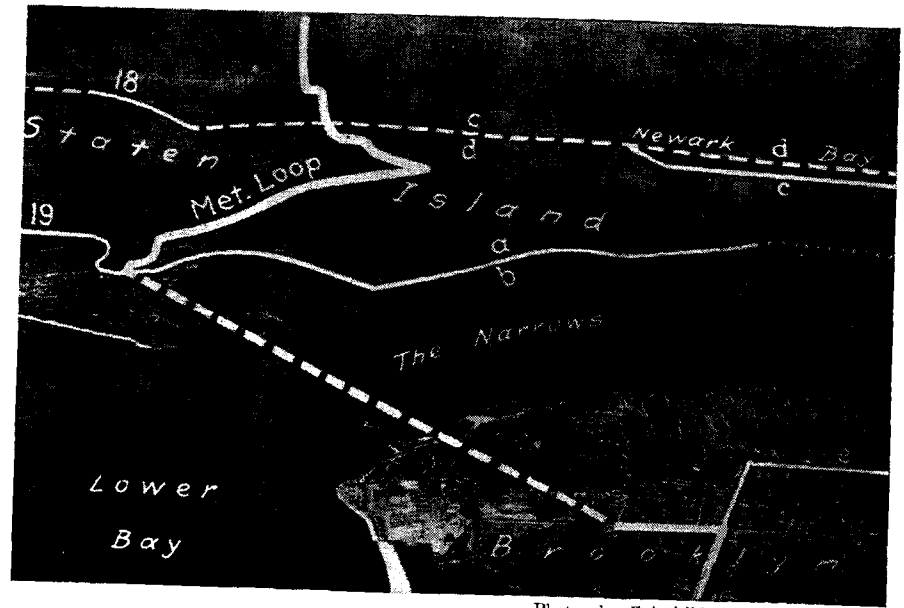
The new Hudson River Bridge—an important link in the future system

Within the outer belt would be inner belts, one on the New Jersey side, one on Manhattan, one in Brooklyn and Queens. These would be linked with the main belt by branches at convenient points. The combined systems would tap the proposed industrial development in the Hackensack Meadows, the port and industrial development along Newark Bay and Bayonne and Jersey City frontages of Upper New York Bay, the section on the western side of Jamaica Bay, and other existing and proposed waterfront areas. Instead of the piecemeal industrial developments to which we have been accustomed, this ought to mean a fairly unified development of the heart of the region. There is an abundance of land fit for industrial uses. The plan provides the accessibility which this land has in many cases lacked.

The belt lines would carry both freight and passengers. New terminals would be erected so that the traveler could be set down within a reasonable distance of his actual destination, thus keeping long-haul traffic out of the local transportation systems.

In the same way commuting traffic would be provided for in a system of its own, independent, with certain exceptions, of the trunk lines on the one hand and of the existing subways on the other. A loop would connect Manhattan with New Jersey on the one side and with Long Island and Westchester on the other. Minor loops and connecting lines would be constructed on the principle already followed with regard to the trunk lines. In the congested districts, including Manhattan Island, there would be deep tunnels. Frequent stations would permit the commuter to go and come without riding in the existing subways. This system could be operated as a unit, with interchangeable rolling stock. Estimates by the Regional Plan Committee indicate that it would earn its cost.

The highway map of the region, as proposed in the plan, resembles the railway lines in that it is a system of loops, inter-connected, and enabling the traveler to go to the central portions directly if he wishes or to pass round them if he so desires. The main

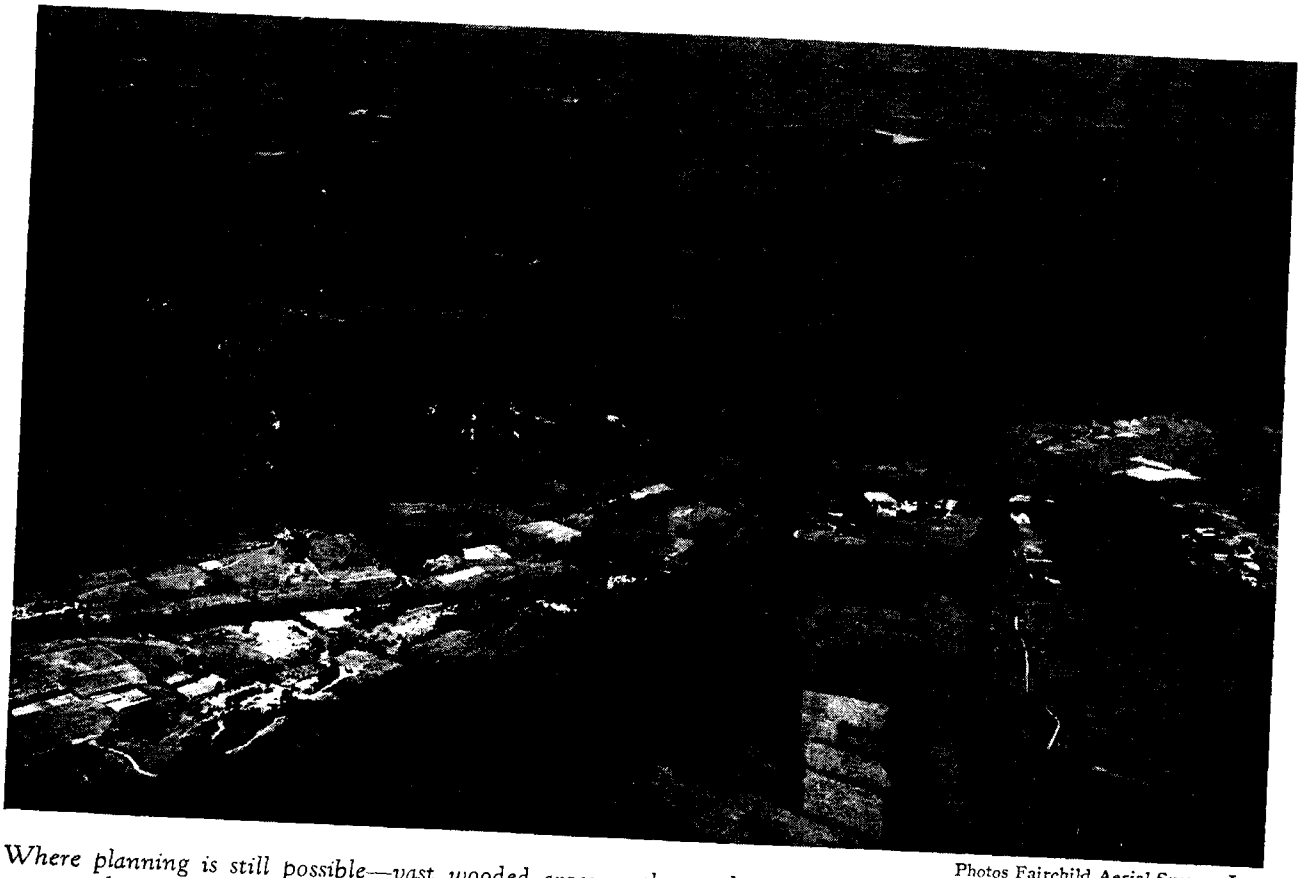


Photos by Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc.

A new bridge or a tunnel will bring closer Queens and Staten Island

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

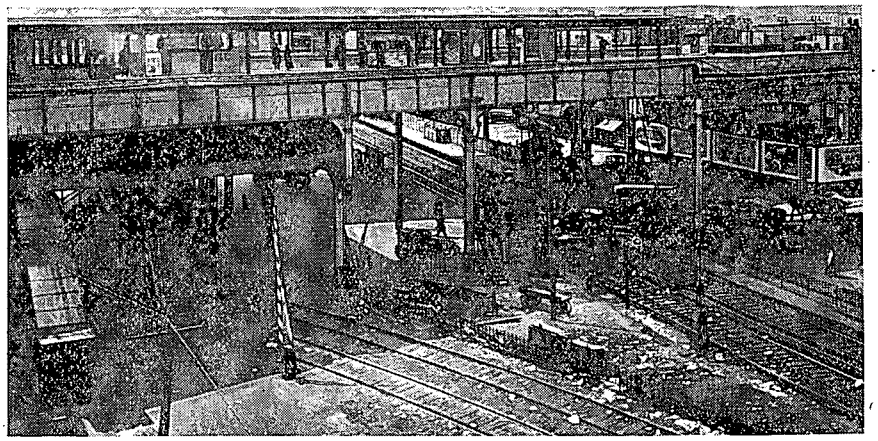
Where planning has been neglected—Manhattan island, the heart of the region, overcrowded and overbuilt, developed without forethought. Land in Queens and New Jersey can still be utilized to bring relief



Where planning is still possible—vast wooded areas on the outskirts of the region. Situated in Passaic County, these hills in back of the Ramapo River are proposed as part of a great public reservation

Photos Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Courtesy Consulting Engineer, Borough of Brooklyn

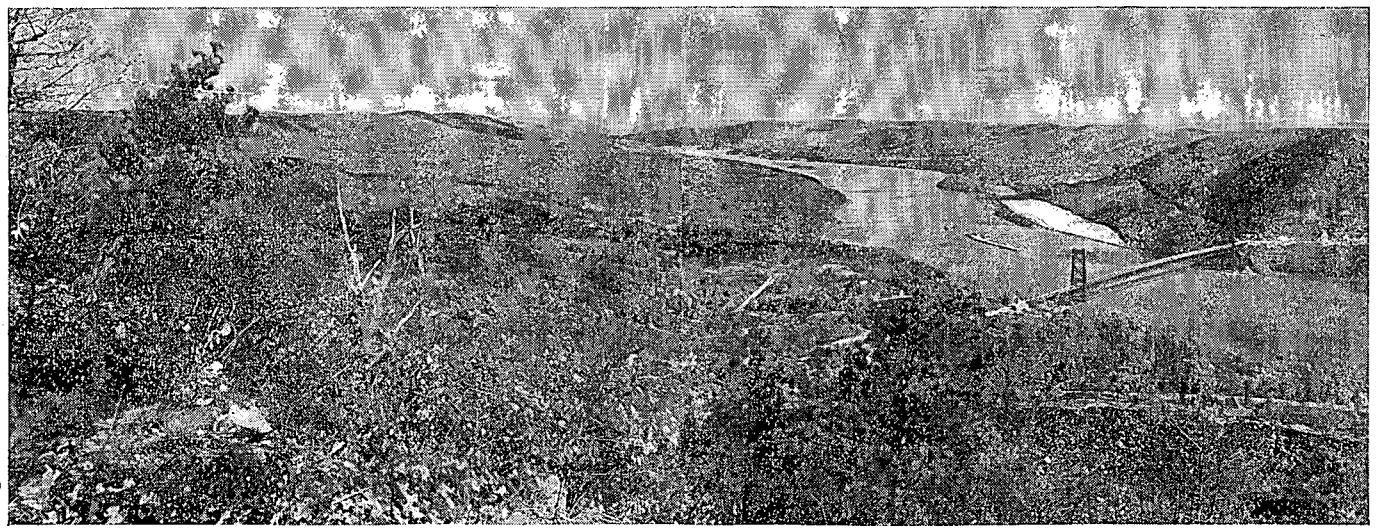
Atlantic Avenue, East New York, where the need for planning is acute. Trolley, elevated and railway meet indiscriminately on this corner. An express highway is proposed to relieve this dangerous situation

strand of the highway system would be the Metropolitan Loop, which would run through New Jersey, the Bronx, Long Island and Staten Island at an average distance of about twelve miles from the New York City Hall. The loop would have extensions to Jamaica Bay, and to the Outerbridge Crossing of the Arthur Kills. It would be connected with inner routes, crossing Manhattan at three points from New Jersey to Long Island and running north and south at nine points. There would be twenty "radial routes," leading outward from the Metropolitan Belt. Traffic congestion would be greatly relieved by the use of the by-pass on a gigantic scale. The distribution of homes, stores and industries would be vitally affected by the pattern and kind of roads. There would be at least three east-and-west express highways and at least five north-and-south. One of these, on the west side of Manhattan, is already being constructed, though in certain features it differs from the Regional Plan's conceptions.

Highways and parkways are probably closely linked in most people's minds, even though they are legally and in some other ways distinct. A parkway differs from an ordinary highway or from a boulevard in that there is no right of access to it from abutting property. It differs also in that its primary purpose is recreational. Its usefulness is not measured by the directness with which it leads from one spot to another. The Regional Plan proposes what seems at first glance a highly ambitious scheme of parkways, extending in an irregular ring around the central areas, from Long Branch along the Watchung and Ramapo mountain chains and among the rolling hills of Westchester and Long Island. The object is to make as nearly as possible a continuous band, by following which the pleasure-bound motorist may reach such diverse points as Bear Mountain, the Hackensack valley, the west bank of the Hudson between Weehawken and Haverstraw, the Staten Island waterfront and the non-industrial portions of Jamaica Bay. There would be many branches and connecting links, as well as isolated stretches where the scenic opportunities are inviting. For instance, the long bays and inlets of the south shore of Eastern Long Island lend themselves admirably to parkway construction.

The parkways would range from 200 to 500 feet in width, depending on the nature of the ground and the price of the land. In places they would be widened to a thousand feet or more, forming what would really be little parks. To the layman this might seem an expensive procedure. As a matter of fact the committee found that in many cases it would be cheaper to purchase new rights of way of parkway width than to add even a few feet to the width of existing highways. The reason is that existing highways have already created high land values.

The proposed park system like the parkway system, would have to be opened up for the most part in the outlying districts. It is not possible to carve new Central Parks or Prospect Parks out of Manhattan or Brooklyn and it is expensive to do so on Staten Island, though still feasible. The encircling parks which are proposed include the southern slopes of the Navesink Highlands; a portion of the Hackensack Meadows, which it is proposed to develop as a unit, with industrial, residential and recreational sub-divisions; Greenwood Lake; an extension of the Bear Mountain Park southward along the still wild Ramapos; Break Neck Ridge on the east shore of the Rudson River;



Panoramic view of the Hudson River from Bear Mountain in the Palisades Interstate Park—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the valley of the Mianus River; areas in the Half Hollow Hills and Manetto Hills of Long Island; and the inlets of the south shore of Long Island. A large number of waterfront parks are also proposed.

Incidentally the committee believes that water reservations, golf courses, and large private land holdings are of value to the community, even though they are not freely open to the public, especially where they do not use land that is better suited for small residences. It emphasizes the fact that there is plenty of land within the region, even for a population of 21,000,000, and that the vital problem is not to find enough room but to find the right use for each kind of land. There are about 3,500,000 acres in the region. Of this area it is sufficient to make an allowance of 25 per cent for streets, 10 per cent for parks, 10 per cent for industry and 5 per cent for business. This would leave 1,750,000 acres. Yet if there were 20,000,000 people, or 5,000,000 families, only 500,000 acres would be needed to give each family a plot of 40 by 100 feet, or a little more.

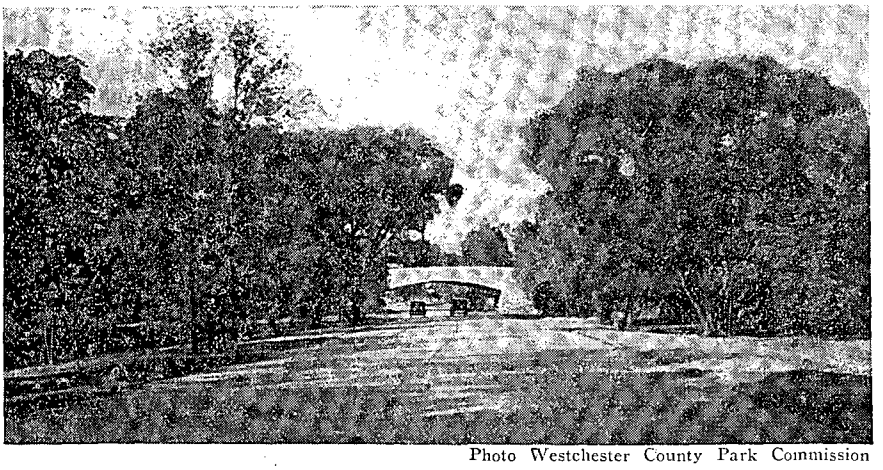


Photo Westchester County Park Commission

A glimpse of the well known Westchester County Parkway System, Hutchinson River Parkway, as it passes through Mount Vernon. The overhead bridge in the center is used to care safely for swift cross traffic

No one expects this to be done. The apartment habit has gained too strong a hold and may be expected to increase. Nevertheless the figures show that what to do with the land in the region is a real question. Congestion is a result of bad planning, of attractions which outweigh a certain amount of inconvenience, of failure to make use of existing resources, or of all three. In a sense New York is an underdeveloped, not an overdeveloped city. When we speak not of the city but of the region, we can make the statement far stronger. The committee has gone so far as to suggest the possibility of "city farms," that is of lanes or wedges of land, perhaps resembling the spaces between the spokes of a wheel, deliberately kept open as the city expands. The difficulties in the way are legal rather than physical, since they involve the delicate matter of taxation.

Although airplane landing facilities are parts of the transportation system of the future, yet they are also breathing spaces and may also be potential parks. Sixteen new landing fields are included in the plan, ranging as far west as Summit, New Jersey, as far north as Tarrytown, and as far east as Westport, Long Island. Some seaplane landing facilities are proposed still farther out from the center of the region. The use of at least a portion of Governor's Island is also suggested. It is possible that this airport might be given over to "ferry planes" which would convey passengers to and from the larger outlying airports. The invention of airplanes capable of rising and descending vertically, or nearly so, might make extensive fields unnecessary, but the committee believes there will never be danger of having too many open spaces. Moreover, the more usable aircraft become the more there will be of them.

It is clear that if all the proposed transit and traffic lines are drawn around and across the region there will be a tendency to divide the area into segments. Express highways will form boundaries more important than rivers. So there comes out of the proposed city pattern the conception of "islands" or "cells" which should be as nearly as possible self-contained. In the outlying districts these will be large, in the central portions relatively small. In either case it will be an advantage to provide as many of the necessities and amenities of life as possible within the unit. It should be possible for a family to send its children to school, do its shopping, go to church, or find a reasonable amount of recreation without crossing a main traffic artery.

A somewhat different con- (*Continued on page* 184)

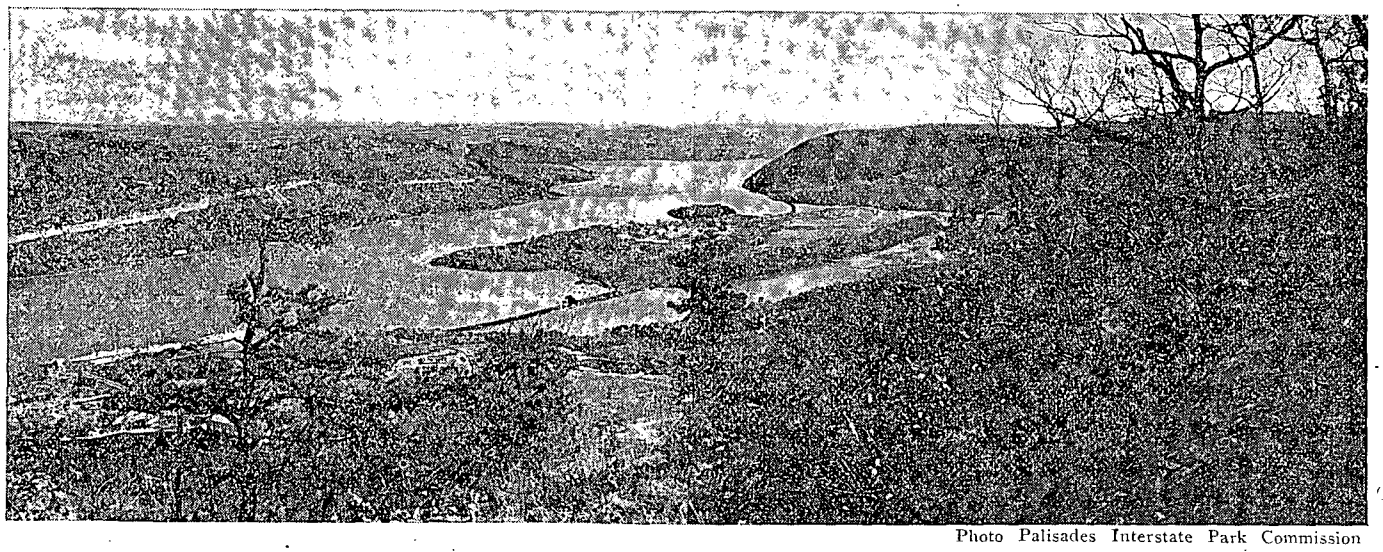


Photo Palisades Interstate Park Commission

—suggestions to preserve this coign of natural beauty are included in the Regional Plan's program

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New York Blazes a National Trail

By THOMAS ADAMS

AMONG the common assertions as to what New York is and is not, the reader may recall such observations as these. New York is not typical of America. It is a big unwieldly agglomeration made up of elements that are foreign to American life. It has not the civic spirit and solidarity of the great western cities. It is struggling with a chaos of its own making and peculiar to itself. It may be described in four words: Tammany, skyscrapers, finance and congestion. Admitted its size, its power, and its ten million people—yet it flourishes as an isolated giant.

If these opinions of New York were true—and they are held by some people as being true—what can New York do or have done to it, that will have any significance for other cities in the United States? But they are only partially true, and in any fundamental economic or social sense, they seem to have little warrant in fact. It is of course true that New York differs from every other large city just as each of these differs from the others; for even those cities that have grown up as the result of the same forces of industry and transportation have wide differences in their physical arrangement and the character of certain problems. Taking the New York Region as a whole and not in its separate parts, there is nothing that is really non-American in the character of its means of communication, structural development, and social life. There are probably few cities in the United States that do not in some degree have the same artificial elements, in their best or worst form, that are present in New York.

New York is different, however, from every other city in the nation in its size and importance as an industrial and transportation center. Physically, also, its site is more broken up by water and gives rise to more difficulties in securing unity of planning and organization than is the case elsewhere. Moreover the region of which New York City is the metropolitan center has a greater degree of political diversity than any other large urban region. These things merely emphasize what any student of cities knows, that no two cities or urban regions are alike, and that it would be a mistake to adopt any standard of principles or methods for uniform application in the planning of different urban regions. Moreover, they emphasize the need of the regional survey as a preliminary to planning so as to discover the peculiar character of each regional area.

To the degree that any other urban region is more homogeneous than New York, from a political point of view, it will have a greater opportunity to solve its problems because of the greater ease of doing so. Similarly, to the degree that physical and social difficulties and size of population and area are less, the problems of planning will be less difficult to solve. In proportion, therefore, as it may have been possible, by means of the Regional Plan, to help in directing the future growth of the New York Region, and in arresting the evils that are due to failure to plan, we indicate the folly of failure to plan smaller regions. Such differences as exist do not lessen the value of the New York Plan as an example in regard to:

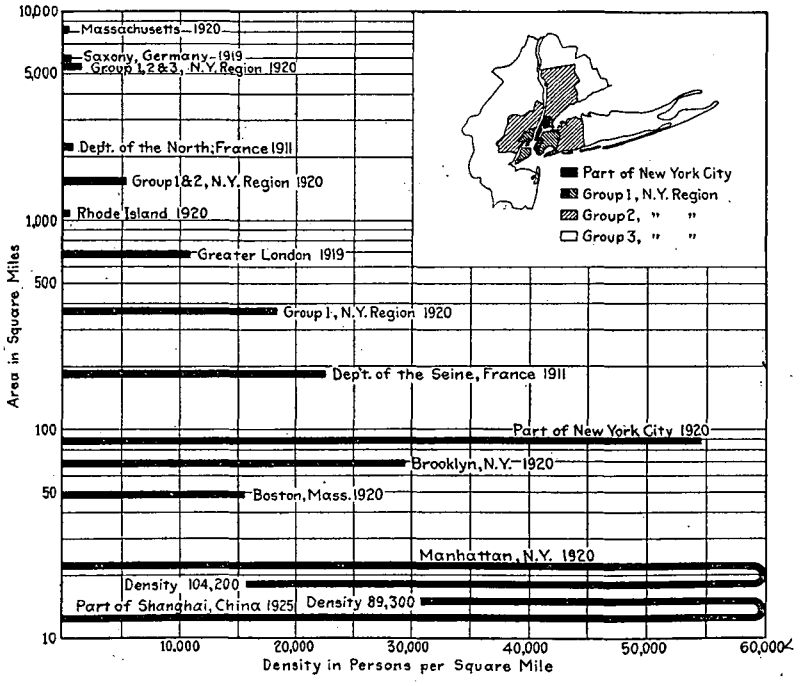
1. The need of co-ordinated treatment of the problems of circulation, land uses and building development in all metropolitan regions, without regard to political boundaries.

2. The necessary distinction that exists between the planning problems of one urban region as compared with another, and the importance, therefore, of avoiding imitation in the methods of making surveys and plans.

3. The value of regional planning in a region having a diversity of municipal units in stabilizing local government rather than in having that reverse effect which results from any process of consolidation; as well as in arousing a unified civic spirit among groups of communities however detached, politically.

In these three respects the New York Regional Plan gives unmistakable emphasis to the need of comprehensive regional planning in every one of the large metropolitan areas in the country.

When we come to consider what values

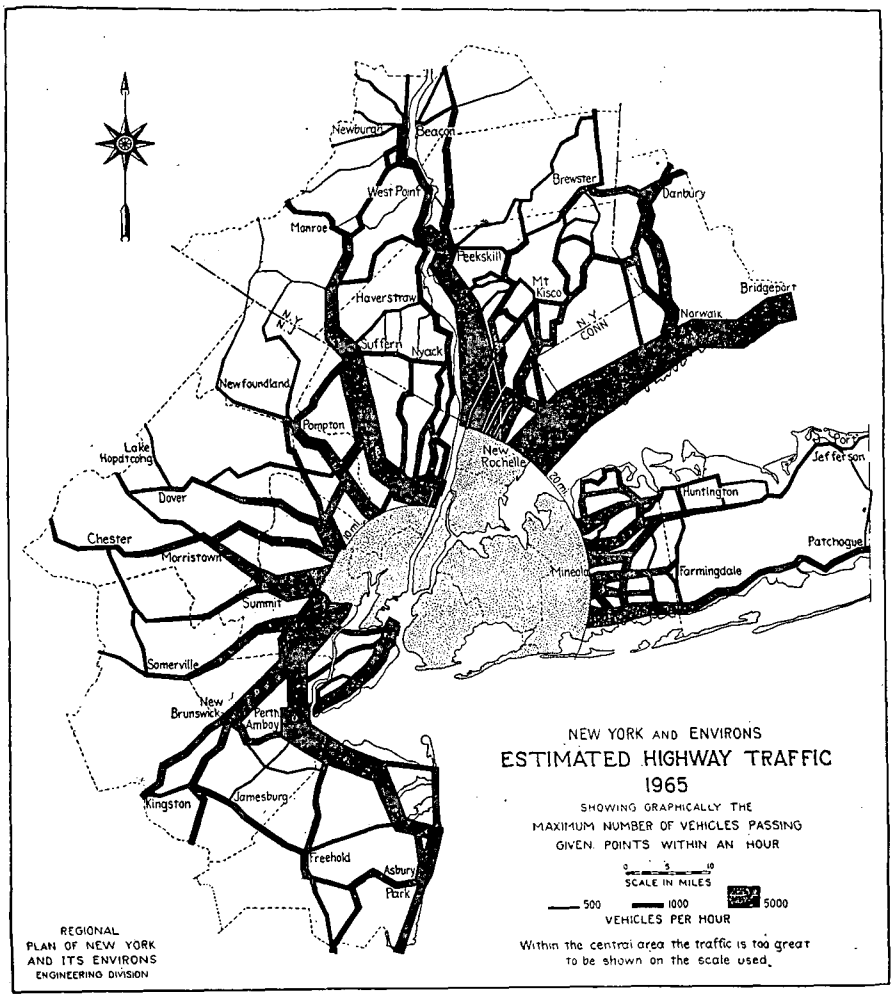


A comparison of the number of people living on each square mile in the New York Region and its component parts with other populous and overpopulous regions of similar area *throughout the world. With the single exception of Greater London, the New York Region shows the greatest overcrowding. Even Shanghai, China, is less densely populated, for in* 1920 *New York had a population of* 104,200 *people per* 10 *square miles compared to* 89,300 *in Shanghai—and so the story goes on*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are to be derived from the experience gained in making the plan, and from its results in guiding other communities, we have to keep in mind the fact alluded to, that no two cities or urban regions are alike. It follows that one of the purposes of making any new survey of an urban region is to discover what problems it has that are comparable to those previously investigated, and on which some light can be obtained from these previous surveys, as well as to discover what problems are unique. Only after a preliminary diagnosis of this kind is made, will we be able to discover the proper line of approach to the solution of the problems by planning. Of course, every serious effort that is made to plan a city or region is of value as a partial guide to those who make subsequent efforts. It may be claimed, however, that this value will be greater rather than less in proportion as each survey and plan is original in conception and is pursued on independent lines, except to the extent that it can be guided by general principles.

It seems certain that there will be no better way of building up the science, and developing the art, of city and regional planning in the United States than by making each regional plan a comparatively independent piece of research, in which emphasis is given to special local needs and to those problems that are outstanding at the time the plan is made.



What hope for the pedestrian in 1965—or for the automobile for that matter? Vide the above map, for the answer—if any. Take the Boston Post Road for instance. In 1965 the Regional Plan estimates that over 10,000 automobiles will pass a given point in one hour, compared to some 1,500 today. The tangle will be hopeless—unless we re-plan

The need and value of a different kind of approach to planning may be illustrated by comparing the plan of Chicago, made by Daniel H. Burnham in 1907, and the New York Regional Plan, made in 1923-29.

The Chicago Plan was chiefly distinguished by its concrete presentation of monumental architectural projects, although it dealt also with major problems of transportation and needs of recreation. It was a city plan, although it contained studies of some regional problems. Criticisms have been made to the effect that it was merely a visionary plan of the "city beautiful." But it was the most perfect type of plan to meet the needs of the period in which it was prepared. This is not only true in regard to its local value but also in regard to its national significance. Unless the architectural conception and artistic rendering of the Chicago Plan needed to be and could be excelled, any attempt to imitate it would be a mistake. It is completely satisfactory as an artistic rendering in one field of planning.

City planning, however, offers a wide variety of fields needing cultivation, and the kind of leadership that the Chicago Plan has given and maintained in one field needs to be given in these other fields. This has been particularly so in regard to zoning and the improvement of housing conditions. It has become so in regard to the broad planning of extensive urban regions. This does not mean that other cities should not emulate Chicago in visualizing their future architectural possibilities, but that the emphasis given in the Chicago Plan to beauty has served its purpose in Chicago, and as a national incentive, and began to do so at a time when that purpose was most needed to be served. The mere repetition of the same type of presentation would be inappropriate at this time for any city even if it were possible to excel the artistic quality of the Chicago Plan. The significance of the plan as a national contribution was to inspire American cities in aiming at more order and beauty in their development. The value of the plan in that connection cannot be calculated, but it must have been enormous. The modern town planning movement had its origin in the Chicago Plan. All the experimental work that has been done in the last twenty years has derived inspiration and some guidance from the early work in Chicago. It is likely that it will continue to exert a beneficial influence in the same direction.

In the New York Region the problems presented and the local needs were different. It was essential to deal with an area of such great extent, and to set up a planning structure of such a comprehensive character for this area, that any con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

siderable degree of concentration on architectural design was not feasible. Over twenty years of experiment in the application of planning technique and the development of planning legislation since 1907 has shown the need of some scientific basis for the development of the art of city planning.

DURING these twenty years enormous changes have taken place in large cities. They have increased greatly in size; means of communication have taken new forms; increased density in centers has accompanied wider expansion in the environs; the evils of unbalanced growth have prevented any substantial gain being obtained in efficiency and health as a result of great improvements in sanitation and general living conditions; mass education has created new social habits and higher standards of comfort; and the burden of local taxation has become enormously heavier.

Thus the New York Regional Plan amplifies and extends the influence exerted by the Chicago Plan, but does not compete with it in the field of architectural rendering of specific projects. Insofar as the former includes suggestions for architectural possibilities, as any plan must do that aims at comprehensiveness, it supplements what has already been done from a national point of view, and gives the degree of inspiration needed from a local point of view. But the distinguishing characteristic of the New York Plan is its breadth and depth of treatment of problems of metropolitan growth. In this respect it has given guidance to other communities where such guidance has been least given and where it is most needed. Whereas in the art of planning the compact city we can gain much help as well as inspiration from previous ages, we have no precedent at all to guide us in dealing with the complicated economic, social and structural problems of the modern urban region. The New York Plan is the first attempt to obtain a scientific basis for making a co-ordinated plan of an area which corresponds in size, population and wealth to some nations.

IN addition to the three points already mentioned as to its value in stimulating and guiding action in other parts of the country, we have the following:

4. The importance of making a diagnosis survey of a region before proceeding to a thorough investigation of its problems, and the importance of the thorough investigation before making a plan.

5. The value of a graphic ground plan in broad outline embracing a careful study and presentation of proposals regarding circulation and land uses as a basis, first, for the building development of the city, and, second, for city, village, and town planning.

6. The need of limiting the survey and plan to those essentials that have a more or less direct relation to the physical growth of the city.

7. The importance of regional plans being flexible. Flexibility is essential in order that the plan may be comprehensive. In other words, if a regional plan were limited to what could be carried out, if its proposals were confined to the precise things that can be dealt with in a city, village or town plan, under planning and zoning enabling acts, and if an attempt is made to deal with great detail and definite locations, the plan would have to be greatly restricted as a general conception of needs. Its value is in presenting to those municipal or other corporate bodies whose responsibility lies in making and carrying out definite local plans, a broad outline of the requirements and possibilities of the region as a whole.

8. The recognition of the degree of interrelation between the physical, social and economic problems involving the co-ordinated study of economic factors in industrial distribution and space requirements, land values, population distribution, government, transportation and transit, traffic, public recreation, buildings and the spaces surrounding them, the planning and development of land for building purposes, the unity of neighborhoods, the zoning of building in relation to light, air and movement, the general sanitary arrangements of communities and the natural conditions underlying all urban expansion.

What is involved in the attempted co-ordination referred to in the last paragraph can be guessed, and the reader will probably feel that the stupendous task of getting a real understanding of these problems, separately and in combination, and in distinguishing between cause and effect in all cases—is beyond human accomplishment. But the fact that a perfect understanding is out of reach is no reason for not grasping as much of the truth as is attainable. In any event, the effort has proved worth while in the results that have been obtained in New York, in showing the folly of making studies and plans of the cities' problems in separate compartments, in finding a reasonably accurate basis of reality for making a plan, and in revealing the lines of approach towards more complete results in smaller regions.

MOREOVER, the effort shows us how and where to define the boundaries of our enquiries and plans. It is important to distinguish between what is essential and what is not essential for our purpose. A plan may aim at including too much as well as too little. The New York Plan is significant for what it omits as well as for what it includes. Once a plan goes beyond the limited objective of presenting a conception of a street pattern, it is extremely difficult to find the boundary line on which to pursue investigations and planning. It is certain that no perfect limit can be achieved, at least for general adoption. It is believed, however, that an approximation has been obtained in the New York Plan in arriving at what should be the scope of any regional plan. In this respect the plan has established a standard which will form the basis for what needs to be done in every other urban region.

So far we have been considering some of the general influences that the plan might have. Some of its specific proposals may afford more or less guidance in the preparation of future regional plans. It is possible to summarize only a few of the most important of these.

The emphasis which the plan places on the unification and co-ordination of railroad facilities and on the development of circumferential railroads, highways and parkways is one which may well be given to the planning of ways of communication in every metropolitan region. While both railroad and highway systems have not been over-developed in their radial lines in most places, wholly inadequate provision has been made for circumferential connections.

The proposals in the plan for the creation of parkways in preference to the prevailing type of highway in developing new routes in many areas will probably lead to extensive changes in highway policy throughout the country. This will come about not because of the aesthetic but because of the economic supremacy of the parkway over the ordinary highway for a large proportion of the new lines of road communication that are needed. Incidentally, these parkways will provide the scope for creating additional recreational areas immediately adjacent to the travel routes.

The plan should also have the effect of indicating the limits within which a community can provide extended means of communication to meet the demand of haphazard systems of growth. For instance, no plan could be made on sound

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Little Foxes

By JOHN PALMER GAVIT

ONCE upon a time there was—in my own mind—a bed of strawberries, particularly large and wide. There was to be sure also, and likewise large and wide, actually a bed of strawberry plants. I purchased them regardless of expense, and set them out with my own fair hands, in soil prepared as for grapes of Eshcol. And I tended them like—well, as a certain sort of modern woman tends her dog. They flourished amazingly, and my mouth watered in anticipation of the fulfilled promise of the seedsman's catalogue.

But suddenly, out of a clear sky, or, rather, out of the woods that flanked my garden, came in the night a secret Something that dug up those plants, one by one. In the end, he got them all. A skunk. I never could catch him, though I set traps and laid in wait suitably equipped for vengeance and prevention—at longish range, naturally; though there were times when I was mad enough to have tackled that marauder with bare hands.

Now, that pesky brute had nothing against me, and bore no malice against strawberry plants; indeed, he was without interest in strawberries. What he was after was certain fat white grubs which nestled among the roots of those thrifty plants. The grubs, by the way, were of no benefit to the plants; but that is perhaps another story. Anyway, they were less disastrous in their operations, and if he had asked me I could and gladly would have shown the skunk how to get them out without uprooting the whole business. But I never met him (though at times I had reason to suspect his proximity) and I was left with only a barren space, scattered with the withered corpses of my hopes. And to reflect with a sympathy *nunc pro tunc* upon the tearful remark of an ancient colleague in the planting business:

"Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines."

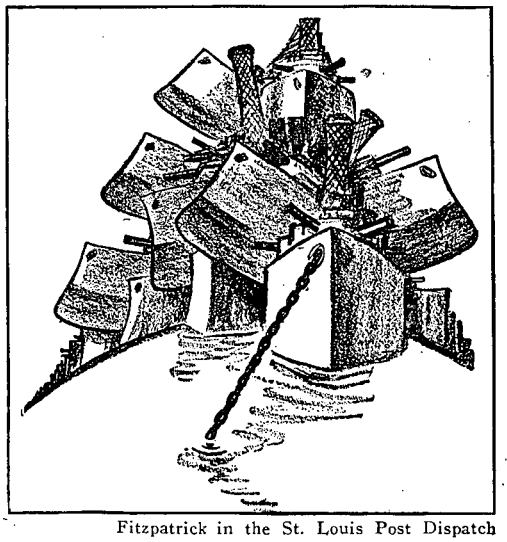
These pathetic words from the Song of Songs have been used as text for thousands of sermons, about the little insidious things, sin original and acquired subterraneously and even subconsciously undermining, uprooting, scuttling, the good intentions and good works and aspirations of mankind. Almost always, when a fine thing or a fine hope withers, you will find down in the roots some burrowing parasite, probably with no definite malice against the good as such; only seeking regardless of collateral or future consequences, some sort of fat grub for himself.

The total naval appropriation of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, as compiled by William T. Stone in the New York Times of August 11, is $378,879,067, including $48,550,000 for new ship construction. What sort of reaction was to have been expected, on the part of those whose bread-and-butter, to say nothing of professional advancement, whose business prosperity is at stake, to proposals to cut down substantially, rather than to increase progressively as they would naturally desire, the expenditure of public money for naval purposes? We optimists, Pollyannas who think something is accomplished when fine words are said about peace and disarmament, are defective in bare common sense if surprised that naval officers on shore or at sea, ship-builders, munitions makers and so on, rally all their forces to save their jobs, their contracts, their profits on invested capital. With the fine words said, we went off about our own affairs or to sleep, and left the aspirations, the declarations in favor of disarmament, in the tender care of the very people whose whole interest would lie in hamstringing the project. As well ask the cattle on a farm to enact, in favor of some crop without food value to themselves, the curtailment of their own pasturage!

President Hoover is perhaps the only man who could call attention to the excessive expenditure of the United States on military account, and get away with it without being classed as "unpatriotic." "The largest military budget of any nation in the world—at a time when there is less danger of extensive disturbance of the peace than at any time in more than half a century;"—those were his words on the eve of proclaiming the Kellogg Pact.

AND now it appears that during the solemn deliberations of the disarmament conference there was at Geneva a "mystery man," an underground person, in the pay of those whose interests hung upon the failure of the whole enterprise. He says so himself, and those who hired him can enter only feeble demurrers in confession and avoidance. But why should anybody be surprised—even by the protestations of "patriotic" motives? Such as he are always there. Almost invariably, as every newspaper man knows who has had anything to do with such occasions, legislatures, important conferences or other gatherings in which great interests are involved, are attended by secret agents of various sorts, gum-shoeing about, entertaining, conferring, and sending mysterious messages back to their employers.

Especially pestiferous and futile are those whose commission is to gain or prevent "publicity." Every



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post Dispatch

"Fine for the warship makers but hell for the rest of us"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

journalist of any experience or influence knows very well, or anyway suspects, that his own name has appeared in the expense-accounts of such persons as having been the beneficiary of expenditure for the purpose of influencing his dispatches. How may he defend himself? He cannot deny the accusation because he seldom knows of it. Of course there are newspaper correspondents whose dirty hands are out for such illicit emoluments, and some honest ones are indirectly hobbled, by dishonest employers who take the pay in one form or another and hang onto it.

IF that were all, it would not matter. Vastly more important things are at stake. Not alone the delay of disarmament, which in the nature of things must be a slow business, awaiting the education of public opinion all over the world and the subsidence of the raw fear which caused and has still more resulted from the war. This scandal, so suddenly bursting forth, has awakened everywhere a new kind of cynical distrust of the good faith of the United States in all professions of desire for peace. Our naval officers are now seen to be just as human in desire to protect their interests as those of any other nation. Hereafter even more than hitherto our participation in these international gatherings will be subject to suspicious winkings.

On the whole, however, it may be a wholesome housecleaning. The Senate's inquiry, which has just been voted as these words are written in Czechoslovakia (where the whole nasty business is being watched with keenest interest) will uncover many things. Remember how the Hughes insurance investigation resulted from an "inside" quarrel over loot. When what-you-call-'ems fall out—such for instance as legislative agents, publicity experts, super-paytriots and their gullible employers and subsidizers—the rest of us stand some chance to look down among the roots at the workings of the fat grubs and the little foxes that spoil the vines.

THE little foxes are not always people; though generally you will find somebody's pocket-interest at the bottom. It was the silversmiths who were chiefly upset about threats against the prestige of Diana of the Ephesians. They made images of her, for sale. Sometimes they wear other guise.

There are many people dead in Palestine just now, about an old wall. The so-called "Wailing Wall," last remaining fragment of the ancient Temple. There, from time immemorial, pious Jews have mourned, as their ritual puts it, "the Temple that was destroyed," "the walls that are overthrown," "the majesty that was departed," "our great men who lie dead," "our precious stones that are burned," "the priests that have stumbled," "our kings who have despised Him." But that place also adjoins Moslem property of a quasi-sacred sort, and the little street in front of it is a thoroughfare. It is almost impossible for an outsider, certainly for one at a distance, to get at the immediate merits of that controversy between religions and the religionists who keep their peoples stirred up about such things. One thing seems sure: the British who hold Palestine under a mandate from the League of Nations, certainly should have prevented the clash of Jews and Moslem Arabs, holding simultaneously special religious celebrations in or near that controverted spot.

Now, the old wall was the occasion, but the real cause was a deeper one, puzzle of all the students of the question of Zionism and "a country for the Jews." Twenty-five years ago Theodore Herzl, the Hungarian founder of the Zionist movement, urged upon Pope Pius X and Cardinal Merry del Val the extra-territorialization of the "holy places" in Palestine claimed coincidently by Jews, Moslems and Gentiles. This should have been the practical effect of the British mandate; for the sole excuse for a mandate is that the presiding authority shall ensure to all alike "complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of religious worship, *subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals.*" In India, the British have been fairly successful in restraining purely religious controversy. This very summer there was carried in appeal to the highest courts in London a sectarian controversy from India between cults worshipping the same idol, one of them insisting that the idol should be naked, the other that it should wear a belt about its middle.

Today's outbreak in Palestine sparked upon a religious pretext; but in the last analysis the conflict is not religious but racial. Ten years ago, in September, 1919, the Middle East correspondent of the London Times, warning of bloodshed in Palestine if there should be unwise application of the formula, "the land without a people for the people without a land," wrote:

> The Moslems, who have it to their eternal credit that while Christendom acted very differently, they have always shown toleration for the Jew, are in danger of spoiling their record because now for the first time they believe they are threatened with a Jewish domination.

Exactly along this line sympathies divide, with all the heat characteristic of religio-racial controversy. And the Moslem agitators, and a certain aggressive type of young Jew, under the guise of fidelity to group interests—patriotism, if you want to call it that—make every possible occasion for feeding this fire.

IN various parts of Europe today there are upward of thirty millions of people constituting, chiefly as the result of the peace treaties, racial minorities; that is, large groups marked off from their natural allegiance on what is for them the wrong side of the new national boundaries. They are German, Polish, Magyar, Roumanian, Slovak, Ruthenian, Albanian and others. The 80,000,000 Germans in Central Europe are divided among seventeen states, as various in their relations with their fatherland as Lithuania and Luxemburg, Italy and Roumania. The guaranteed protection of these minorities is, as I have several times remarked, one of the most difficult problems of the League of Nations; but even within any given country containing a considerable minority it is no easy one. Despite the best intentions to provide fair dealing, and all attempts to mediate between the factions, there are always those whose interests, political and otherwise, lead them to foment trouble, to exaggerate wrongs, to incite insurrections.

On such things as these the "little foxes" of all nations subsist. In every uproar you can find them if you look. Usually when uncovered, they ostentatiously and indignantly proclaim their devotion to the welfare of their people; but nine times in ten the "hundred-percenter" is busy in one way or another "putting the 'pay' into patriotism," or, rather, getting it out. Exploiting for his own pocket or other selfish purpose the high explosives which endanger the peace of the world. It is an old, old game; by no means a peculiarly American phenomenon. Wherever he is at work, he cares little what priceless plant he may endanger; he is after the fat white grubs.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INTRODUCING THE NEW FALL BOOKS

This panel and the two on the second page following are details of the bronze entrance, by René Chambellan, for the Parkway branch of the East New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn; Holmes and Winslow, architects

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Letters & Life

In which books, plays and people are discussed

Edited by LEON WHIPPLE

Meditation on a Quinquennium

I CELEBRATE this month my wooden wedding . . . in November, 1924, I married Letters & Life. As in all marriage, those five years seem long or short according to your mood. In Strictly Dishonorable, that bright new comedy of love among the speakeasies, someone asks the patrolman: "Is it true policemen never drink?" "No," he replies, "it just seems like never." Maybe it just seems like forever that I have been trying to sift the wheat from chaff of books and plays. At all events, five years give perspective; I am sadly enough edging toward that posterity it is rumored always judges books aright; here is a squint back through the haze of oblivion that gathers so quickly round printed things to find what sticks in my mind. I shall ramble and I offer no legal evidence; but once in a quinquennium even a Survey Graphic critic ought to be allowed to stop being a yardstick or a chemist's balance and resume his natural fallibility and incoherence. Besides a wooden wedding does not sound like a particularly intellectual festival.

My dreams are about water: I seem to be struggling against the waves of an ocean of books, with vast tidal floods each spring and fall. There must be too many books, and yet the United States is certainly not overbooked. We produce less than ten thousand titles a year and sell less than three hundred million copies—a large slice of them text-books. That means about three copies a piece per annum. England and Germany are far more prolific. What I mean, perhaps, is there are too many dull, futile, vanishing books that in life-span and import resemble that little playmate of the biologist, the *drosophila,* that fills each day with its generations.

These books are mostly harmless; they relieve the itch to write of their authors; but they add to the costs and complexity of publishing and they confuse the search for amusing or wise books. They look like real books, and often they are described by blurbs, by advertising, and even reviewers in terms that fool your choice. It has been the design of this department to hold the bridge against futility; we have not even prolonged their life by damning such things. We have tried to note the good books (in our scant limits) . . . the rest is silence.

One happy omen of our reign is the new color and humanity that writings on the social sciences have taken on. Courageous souls have broken away from the text and thesis forms to make literature out of real people in real life. I recall Howard Odum's folk-born study of the Negro, the gay-sad tales of straying youth by Miriam Van Waters and Eleanor Wembridge, Stuart Chase's ranging brilliance, Lewis Mumford's sane critiques, and of course the path-breaking by James Harvey Robinson and Charles Beard. In social work, the case-work record and the statistical table, the basic tools, are being interpreted in books both vital and moving. I do not think that either purposes or techniques are being cheapened: the puzzle is why anybody *ever* thought the study of human life had to be dull. On the credit side, too, is the restless uncovering of new strata of experience. We have enlarged literature with the true story: so Jack Black speaks from prison, Jim Tully from the hobo-jungle, Commander Ellsberg from a sunken submarine, Clarence Chamberlain from the air—and many and many a Negro from his social isolation that enforced silence deeper than jail or jungle.

All these new gifts arise from a common spring—the somewhat startling re-dis-

A BOX OF FALL BOOKS

MEDITATION ON A QUINQUENNIUM
By Leon Whipple
UP TO NOW, by Alfred E. Smith
Reviewed by Paul U. Kellogg
CHICAGO, by Lloyd Lewis and Henry Justin Smith
Reviewed by Graham Taylor
THE CITY OF TOMORROW, by Le Corbusier
Reviewed by Geddes, Smith
WINGS ON MY FEET, by Howard Odum
Reviewed by Leon Whipple
DANGER SPOTS IN WORLD POPULATION, by Warren S. Thompson
Reviewed by Henry Pratt Fairchild
DEATH OF A HERO, by Richard Aldington
A FAREWELL TO ARMS, by Ernest Hemingway
SCHLUMP, GERMAN SOLDIER, by Himself
CLASS OF 1902, by Ernst Glaeser
ZERO HOUR, by Georg Grabenhorst
Reviewed by Mary Ross
FIVE AND TEN, by Fannie Hurst
Reviewed by Coley Taylor
THE ENGLISH KING, by Michael MacDonough
GREAT BRITAIN, by John M. Gaus
Reviewed by H. McD. Clokie
THE GROWTH OF REASON, by Frank Lorimer
Reviewed by Flora I. MacKinnon
THE ART OF STRAIGHT THINKING, by Edwin L. Clarke
Reviewed by Arthur L. Swift, Jr.
ULTIMA THULE, by Henry Handel Richardson
Reviewed by Halle Schaffner
THE TRAGIC ERA, by Claude K. Bowers
Reviewed by Beulah Amidon
THE DRIFT OF CIVILIZATION, a Symposium
Reviewed by Nels Anderson
CARRY NATION, by Herbert Asbury
Reviewed by Coley Taylor
MEXICAN AGRARIAN REVOLUTION, by Frank Tannenbaum
Reviewed by Constantine Panunzio
LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, by Jacob DeHaas
Reviewed by Robert W. Bruère
THE SAVIORS OF MANKIND, a symposium
Reviewed by Henry Neumann
THE PRESENT CRISIS IN RELIGION, by W. E. Orchard
THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY, a symposium
Reviewed by Charles Stafford Brown
THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN, by H. I. Priestley
Reviewed by Bruno Lasker
THE MEDDLERS, by Jonathan Leonard
Reviewed by Walter West
ARE WE CIVILIZED, by Robert H. Lowie
Reviewed by R. Clyde White
PACIFISM IN THE MODERN WORLD, by Devere Allen
Reviewed by Bruno Lasker

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

covery of the individual as against the abstract principle of science—either physical or social. I am glad we re-discovered ourselves before I became one more vital statistic. No rank or range of drama or experience is left unrecorded. The "true story" with all its faults has brought light and sympathy.

I think this revival of personality accounts, too, for the gorgeous panorama of biography since Strachey limned Victoria. Here we have been rich as Croesus. The psychological techniques for the analysis of personality have been stolen with gay results: we have new pictures of old heroes full of a fresh fascination. True, the sceptical and fact-enthralled spirit of the times has enfranchised a good deal of impudence in the "debunkers" and they have been buttressed by that deplorable instinct of the democrat to give himself elevation by dragging down idols. This is, however, the common peril of the age. So far as we distil new truth out of this bitter process, well and good; so far as we went scandal-mongering to sell books, the thing was mean and captious. We need heroes, not bred of illusion, but represented in the native valor it takes for any man to rise above the level mob, and bend history.

Now it is in the processes of democracy that I find what thread binds these five years in literature. I have come roughly to cast all books into four parts: the transitory but useful entertainers, the utility books, the books about books by bookmen, and that scant few—the books of joy and wisdom. The last are rare in a generation and miracles in five years. I think of Havelock Ellis's Dance of Life, or Marcel Proust's novels . . . maybe A. A. Milne's Pooh and Christopher . . . some of the less vaporous Keyserling. You must disagree, neither of us being posterity!

But in the other field, the fact is the literature of literature is giving ground to the books for fun and the books for self-service. The democracy is taking over the control of the printing-press as it is everything else: it has taken the schools, sport has lost all but polo and fox-hunting, the machine is being taken over. Now of books the democrat asks two things: entertainment and secrets for getting on in the world. He wants toys or tools—tools that will raise his pay or status, enhance his personality, microscopic as the penalty of democracy, even give him a rough philosophy to guide his precarious steps. He wants

an interpretation of the cosmos, provided it is a friendly cosmos. Books as a badge of caste, or for the escape from aristocratic leisure, or as the tools of the somewhat remote scholarship that had grown up around caste literature do not interest these democrats much. And so *belles lettres,* essays and criticism, disputations over the lives and ranks and messages and personalia of literary people is no longer the principal item in publishing. It is likely to strike our modern pragmatist as futile and inbred, as if these literary folk made their living by taking in each other's washing (in the old jest) or at least each other's emotions. He can grasp books as an escape or as guides and consolers under Fate, but he cannot quite get them as a game, to play which you have to pass some rather snobbish preliminaries.

This new audience accounts for what seems the principal and most exciting event of these years. There has been scarcely less than a revolution in the publishing profession—and the end is not yet. I am more conscious of the change than able to put it into words. Even a realist must find it hard to decipher a revolution whilst he is being revolved. It is too easy to say that publishing has changed from a cultural or educational vocation to profit-concerned business—though to some extent that is true. Certainly both publishers and authors are acutely aware that thar is gold in them hills. Certainly some exploiters of books have been taking lessons from the higher salesmanship and the counselor in public relations. Certainly some of the priestliness has gone from the calling of letters. But that only poses the deeper question: Why is this new gold there? The answer is, as I have indicated, because people are so exceedingly numerous.

Haldeman-Julius fired the whiff of grape when he began printing a hundred million Little Blue Books at five cents the copy. He aimed spang at the people as he used mass production methods; that was the antithesis of the older publishing. The Everyman series and The Modern Library had already shown that good books can be made reasonable and sold. Now we have plenty of good books at a dollar. The Book Clubs saw the chance to gather large and regular audiences and teach them to buy books. The best ones have given many good books. New kinds of advertising and publicity made books news and took them out of the cloister and library into the street. The

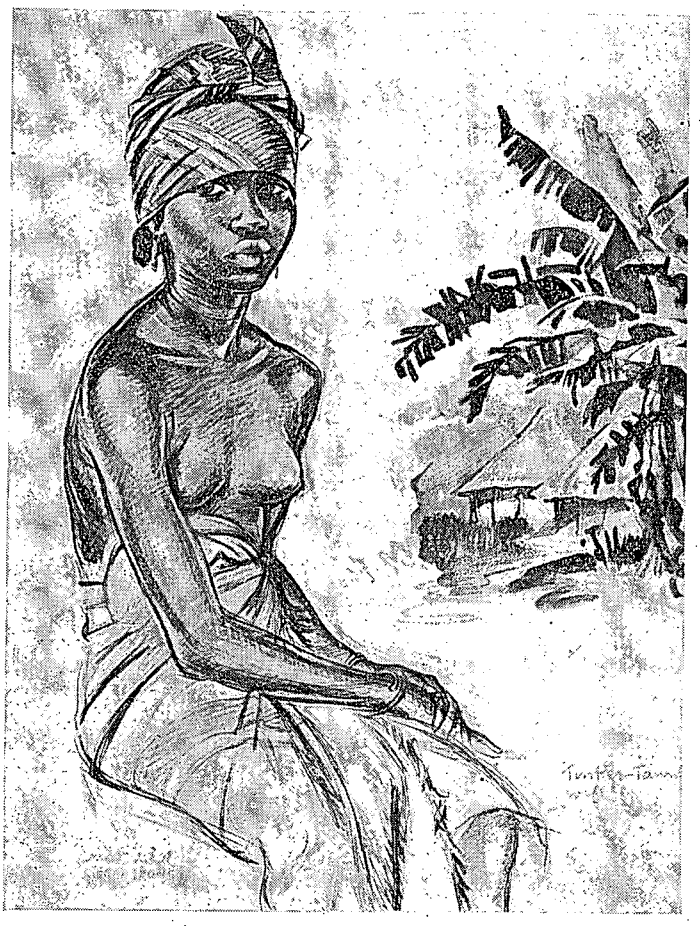
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

one-shot publisher came into being: he gambles on his scrutiny of the public taste with a few titles per year that are exploited with great vivacity and scope. If he can interest the people in one or two, he is safe.

Of course when you cater to the democracy there is an inevitable lowering of standard, for you have to please the masses; and there have certainly been some humorous aspects. The priestly or aristocratic has survived in such appeals as that you will become distinguished if you read the books that are, if this advertising succeeds, going to be read by so many people that nobody can possibly be distinguished. There is fun too, in what seems a presen phenomenon, the mass produc tion of limited editions. Or the whole, if you believe ir democracy you have to accept the crab-wise way it prog resses, and it is my faith tha it is progressing in its choic and use of books. But I say too, that any system of pub lishing and book-selling tha injures the publishers anc book-sellers with high stand ards who have borne, anc bear, the burden of giving us the fine, the scholarly, and the aristocratic things the crowc does not support, will prove on of those dangerous short-cut we have gotten lost in before

Of novels I seem to reac fewer as the years pass. I presume that is my loss, but I have no apology. The run of them does not interest me —what more can be said? Yet if we compare the pith and excellence of certain novels with the pabulum we found satisfying twenty years ago, we are amazed at the progress. Consider Arrowsmith, An American Tragedy, Death Comes for the Archbishop, The Bridge of San Luis Rey, The Strange Case of Miss Annie Spragg as against David Harum, When Knighthood Was in Flower, Richard Harding Davis and Robert Chambers, even Winston Churchill or James Lane Allen, and you know we are an older and more real generation. Human nature seems more somber and puzzling; techniques are richer and truer; sentiment has given way to an humble and patient questioning of character and social forms. We have too much blatancy about sex and cynicism about life, and we have a vast crop of cheap, sensational fiction moving stupidly over all sorts of so-called problems, but our best is real and honest, and if not lasting, is the servant of its day for understanding. Nor can we overlook our own young men: Hemingway, Thornton Wilder, Louis Bromfield, Julian Green are authors in deadly earnest, and braced by a renewal of contact with the Continental nations that will do us good is only they are not misled away from American life to dalliance with the pleasant gilt patterns of older cultures.

I suspect my list will seem colored by sex antagonism—too bad, that, on this anniversary. Well, I am glad to see our fiction going masculine in part: perhaps we have depended over long on women for novels, and on women readers to consume the novels we produced. There are things in our civilization that need to be told by women; other things that can be told only by men. It cannot hurt to have able men seeking to comment on life in this most ancient form. Some day then I shall read the novel I seek, yet never seem to find, about these engineers who mold us to their will, or these scientists who upset the cosmos, or these business men with their strange dreaming on philanthropy and art. Some native Balzac could people novels with characters in the image of Ford, or Owen Young, or Julius Rosenwald or Douglass Fairbanks, or vice versa, like Harry Sinclair or Arnold Rothstein: and women like Margaret Sanger Jane Addams, Eva Le Gallienne, or Amelia Earhart. They are not Babbitts; they lead interesting lives, do bold things. I do not mean authors need to caricature or muckrake, but interpret the forces that make and drive us. How do these creators of an age think and feel? How are they so curiously keen and blind and hard and soft at once? What do they make of love and marriage and children I'd like to know and the only way I can find out is on the stage or in a novel. But I don't.



Two drawings (one on the facing page) by C. Le Roy Baldridge for the most gorgeous of the fall books, White Africans and Black, with text by Caroline Singer, published by W. W. Norton. Price $10 postpaid of Survey Graphic. The Baldridges have brought back rich treasure trove from their trip around Africa

Here are symbolic forces; the scene is vivid, brutal, built of contrast; energy crackles at high-tension voltages. This is a Golden Age of some kind (if only of gold) and back of it the vast pageant of the pioneer. We await the tale of how we got this way and sired this "American idea" that they say threatens the rest of the world. But too many novels are sketches by adolescents of minor emotions that have not jelled. I get mauve macaroons of sex, pastels about nervous by-products, tales of the country-club and the damned younger generation. The only theme for American novels is America. The historians and biographers have discovered this. Frank Norris had the vision years ago; Dreiser has done fine things, though limited by his reference-frame of sex; Hergesheimer was on the road before he went cinema; Mrs. Wharton knows the social side, but has lost interest. We are left with Willa Cather, Upton Sinclair and Sinclair Lewis. Miss Cather is noble on the rural view. Upton Sinclair keen but hardly a novelist, for propaganda lacks both pity and aloofness. Arrowsmith by Sinclair Lewis is near the aim, even with its faults, but Lewis hates too well, and shows not patterns but cartoons. I pray some novelist will come as superbly gifted as have been our biographers and steal their devices and create life more fascinating that even the dead great and restore the art of fiction to its rightful place.

Indeed, I am full of hope, and face my ocean for the next five years, *Deo volente,* with eager serenity. Books are not all of life, but they are the lovely and comforting assurance that we are not momentary flashes in the dark but have a kind of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

enduring life in the records of our knowledge and our dreams. I do not feel that the little page I here turn over need make us ashamed of what is written there.

LEON WHIPPLE

Well!

UP TO NOW: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY, *by Alfred E. Smith. Viking Press. 434 pp. illustrated. Price $5.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

IN his chapter on campaigning for the presidency, Al Smith tells how in Omaha he turned the tables on a local committee by making frank and clear answers to the questions they had leveled at him in a newspaper advertisement. "Answering questions from reliable sources," he writes, "always results in the biter being bit." That is just one of a hundred or two pithy bits of practical wisdom with which his autobiography is shot through; wisdom of the homely sort which Ben Franklin garnered about his print shop, but wisdom distinctly of our modern civilization, which shadows its fish markets with skyscrapers, and tries out everything from statistics to loud speakers as methods of intercourse. But it comes pretty close to one of the secrets that underlie the career of a man who spent thirty-four years of his life as a public servant, eight of them as governor of New York.

No one who reads his reminiscences of the old East Side, of his work as process-server or as member of the legislature, of amateur dramatics and political outings and conferences with the "boys" of the press, can fail to see that he knows his people. And by that, meaning all of us. You ache to have him let you into the knack of it more fully. But granted this extraordinary knowledge, he has had from the first the sure, unabashed and eager habit of seizing upon those who knew more than he did about any question with which he ha been confronted. There's nc special humility about it, any more than in a boy who ask his way to the nearest swimming-hole; he knows how to strike out when he gets there The cast of characters of men and women he has thus drawn from runs from cover to cover of the book.

But this avidity is only the beginning of a process with Alfred E. Smith. One after another he has mastered those questions. The book is a pageant of people and incidents; but look at the table of contents and you will see that neither Wilson nor Murphy, Hearst or Hughes exceed the page citations of some of the problems of government with which he ha dealt—subjects which the average book that runs as a serial, as this, in The Saturday Evening Post, would tend to subordinate. Bond issues have ten citations, child welfare five, conservation eight, constitution-making eighteen, hospital-rehabilitation six, housing eighteen, the pardoning power eight. Prohibition naturally heads the list with twenty-one, but its tally is matched by that of reorganization of state government. There are seven references to the Democratic national conventions as against nineteen to the executive budget.

King of the Ashanti, by C. Le Roy Baldridge

At one of the side meetings at the National Conference of Social Work last June in San Francisco, there was discussion of the relations between the expert and the public official. These were considered like unto two species and it remained for a New Yorker to suggest they had actually been crossed. With more than provincial warmth, he suggested a scion of both houses, name of Smith. (Hoover, of course, is another hybrid.) And here in Smith's book is page after page of responsible discussion—full-bodied and dynamic; refreshing in its contrast to the stiff cadavers that too often pass muster as the findings of research. What should be done with our ex-presidents is and old query. But there are chapters here which slash into the imagination with a new challenge. Why doesn't one of our universities wake up to what an ex-governor raised to the 4th power might give them in making the art of government a living discipline? How public administration everywhere might be galvanized by an institute where governors and mayors and other executives should sit at the feet of a past master!

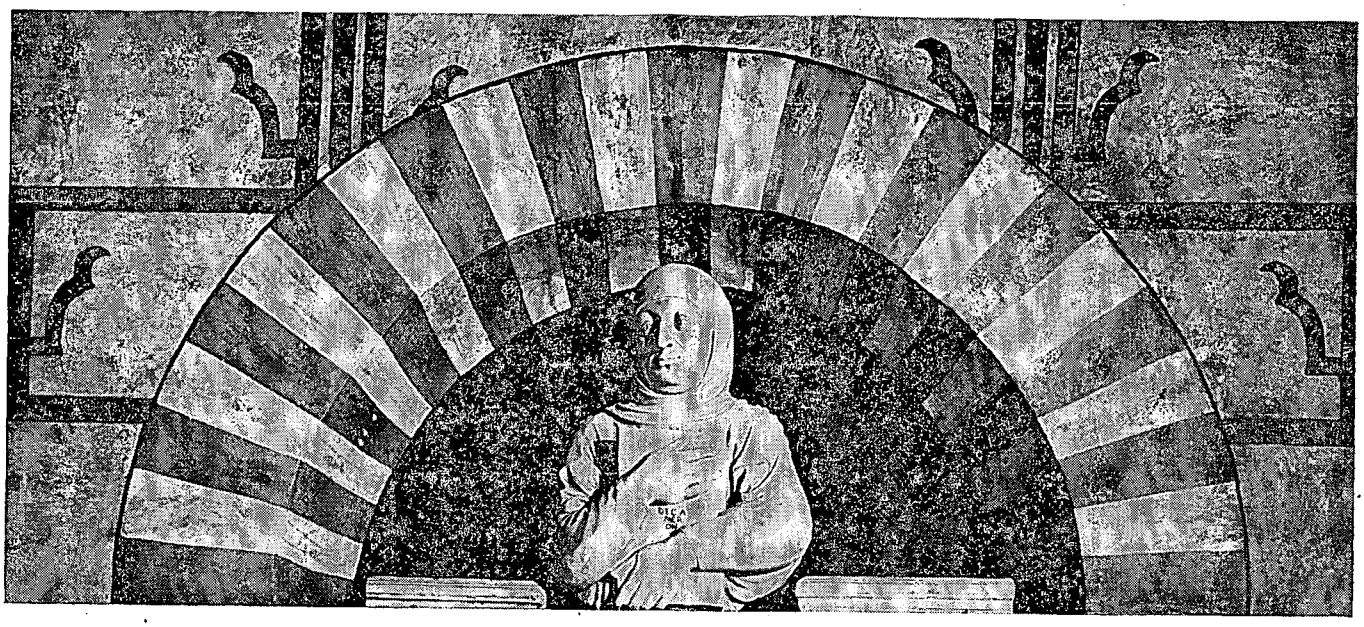
Interestingly enough, the election over, Mr. Smith broke his decision to refrain from public speaking by going to Harvard and sitting in privately with the university group that had stood for him. Some of the outstanding men in all the faculties were present. There was appreciation voiced by the chairman, a philosopher of international standing, of what Smith stood for in the unsteady equilibrium of man and materialism in the modern world: but the amazing thing, as they recounted afterward, was the way that for three hours he stood up to their batteries of questions and met them on their own ground.

In their campaign statement they had put their finger on one faculty of the man which he possesses as no other post-war leader in America—his power "to reverse the present trend toward political apathy and arouse citizens of the United States to an active and intelligent interest and participation in the government." In an age of great machines, of mass regimentations, of isolated scientific advances and piecemeal exploitation of progress, he has had the gift not only to master the intricacies of the new and complex problems confronting us but to dramatize them, to lift us up by our balloon tires.

Which gets back, of course, to his understanding of people. It was the little daughter of a friend in Palm Beach who found him out. "Oh mamma," she said, "he has the same voice that he had on the radio." It's the very same in this book. As Heywood Broun writes, it is "a narrative woven out of one little word after another by a man who manages to make it sound as if he were talking across the table." You understand him; even more, he understands you on the other side; and presto, American life has a lift of adventure to it again. It is an adventure going on and it's rhythms tug at us.

It's alive and he is, and because of that there are big gaps in the book. Smith, his family, his public life, his problems of the people are there. But not the full secret of his spell. He lets you in back-stage in the governor's office, but the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



This bust of Giovanni Boccaccio stands in his birth place—the small town of Certaldo, Tuscany—A reproduction of it decorates The Life of Giovanni Boccaccio by Thomas Caldecot Chubb, Albert and Charles Boni, New York

political parade is pretty much in full dress. It's too soon to tell those things. They're also alive. You hanker for a sequal, "Back of Now." But, who knows? it might not be so exciting as "From Now On." At least he's building forty stories on the site of the old Waldorf.

PAUL U. KELLOGG

This is Chicago!

CHICAGO—THE HISTORY OF ITS REPUTATION, *by Lloyd Lewis and Henry Justin Smith. Harcourt, Brace. 508 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

CHICAGO, while keeping the world wondering what it is, bids fair to become one of the wonders of the modern world. Meanwhile its reputation, both in the homeland and abroad swings between that of a gigantic tragedy and a preposterous comedy; a hog butchery and a human shambles; a frontier town monstrously overgrown, and a mid-continental metropolis ranking its commerce, industry, art and culture worthily of the world's third largest city.

Into this hiatus between the character and reputation of their home town, two veraciously loyal citizens interject their report of facts, which lets Chicago itself account for what it actually is—for better and worse—and how it came to be so. For this undertaking they were well equipped by the skill in journalistic and literary arts with which for many years they have reported and interpreted Chicago to the world and the world to Chicago—Henry Justin Smith as managing editor of the Chicago Daily News and Lloyd Lewis in magazine articles.

Past events re-enact themselves in these pages as realistically as today's report of yesterday's occurrences. The dead speak for themselves, for their personalities and acts are sketched almost as though they were being interviewed and reported verbatim. Thus personally and eventfully, with many human interest stories and very few dates and figures, Chicago's amazing growth through little more than a century is covered. Lewis descriptively carries the story all the way from the building of Fort Dearborn by the pioneers to the dreaming of the World's Fair by the builders of the Greater Chicago. And Justin Smith, with a touch-and-go rush and realism, like that of Chicago's tumultuous life, carries on the story from the Columbian Exposition of 1893 to the latest triumph of the Chicago spirit over the spoilsmen within the gates—led by the mayor, "Big Bill" Thompson, now in obsolescence.

So factual is the whole narrative and so devoid of the authors' conclusions, that the reader is left to base his own judgment of what the reputation of Chicago should be upon what its citizens have achieved against the odds of adverse conditions and perverse men. The foremost real estate booster among its pioneers is cited as claiming even the low-lying site of the city to be an advantage, "because Chicago does not have to grade hills and fill valleys!" And he lived long enough to claim the great fire, which laid most of the city in ashes, to be another advantage, because, "Chicago will have more men, money and business within five years than she would have had without the fire."

More indomitable were the deeds with which the sanitary engineers overcame the epidemic death-rate; with which the undaunted citizens re-built the burnt muddy village of "slabs and posts" into a city of masonry with solid foundations; with which men who came in covered wagons built highways and railways, harbors and steamships; and with which those who maintained moral and civic standards welded into one citizenship an avalanche of newcomers, most of them heterogeneous in language and culture, not a few of them vicious in character and pursuit.

Yet, out of this confusion, the worse confounded by political corruption in league with the underworld, Chicago is shown all along to have challenged the world for a just judgment of its reputation by its industries and commerce, its parks, playgrounds and forests, its architecture and arts, its schools and libraries, its social, civic and religious agencies, its local and world-wide beneficence and its evolving plan for still greater growth in efficiency and beauty.

The reader will be able to form such a just judgment by the way these writers have of doing justice alike to the worse and better facts of each character-revealing situation. And the human interest in each scene is enhanced by the dramatic juxtaposition in which the champions of higher and lower standards stand in opposition to each other, especially in the crucial situations which tried men's souls. When, for instance, the railway strikes of 1877 were brewing and about to break in open revolt, Melville E. Stone and Victor F. Lawson are seen in the office of their penny Daily News confronted by Levy Z. Leiter and a retinue of merchant magnates, demanding the suspension of the paper because its reports of the impending strike "enflamed the masses." The proprietor-editors not only refused, but, the day after United States soldiers broke the strike, they declared that "the railways had been running outside the United States constitution, and having found nothing more to get out of the stockholders or bondholders have commenced raiding not only the general public, but their own employes." Then it was that Chicago people are said to have "made" the adventurous little paper Chicago's Daily News.

The Anarchist tragedy which followed later, is reported

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

again with fairer judgment of all involved than the heat and passion allowed in 1888. Justice is done both to the prominent citizens "who had done so much to lift Chicago out of the mud, the fire ruins and the panic and now thought they had to help lift it out of the toils of bloody anarchy," to the characters of the condemned men, and to the many other citizens who felt that "patience and tolerance must be preserved in dealing with violent working-men, because a bomb, the first thrown in America, had fixed itself upon Chicago's reputation."

Again when Marshall Field, and leading fellow capitalists, demanded of Mayor Carter Harrison, Sr., that he must suppress free speech, claiming "we represent great interests in Chicago," the sturdy old mayor interrupted with the rejoinder, "Mr. Field, any poor man owning a single cottage as his sole possession has the same interest in Chicago as its richest citizen." Thereby he struck the keynote which rallied the cosmopolitan population to support the Harrisonian mayoralty dynasty through the father's four terms and the son's five terms. When Charles T. Yerkes faced Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Jr., with the presumption that every man in the state and city government had his price for selling out the city's traction rights, he found a foeman more than worthy of his steel, and went down and out under the weight of public opinion prompting and supporting the mayor.

So all along the battle-line of civic patriotism are seen such outstanding personalities, unflinchingly withstanding each other as Lyman J. Gage, leading the civic federationists and the aldermanic vice lords; "Hinky Dink" and "Bath House John"; George E. Cole, first shock-troop leader of the Municipal Voters League and the pack of "Grey Wolves" in the city council ; Francis E. Willard with her W.C.T.U. legions offset b the Everleigh sisters defying church and state from their police-protected house of infamy; Jane Addams, wielding her Hull-House and city-wide leadership withstood by Johnny Powers, the boss of her ward and the franchise broker at the City Hall.

The authors must have meant their volume to be read through, to take in the whole story, for it is without table of contents or chapter headings. The only other way it can be used for reference is by the index, which scarcely compensates for the lack of headings. Nevertheless, this is the best single source of facts upon which any just judgment of Chicago must be based.

Chicago Commons — GRAHAM TAYLOR

Cities in the Grand Manner

THE CITY OF TOMORROW AND ITS PLANNING, *by Le Corbusier. Translated by Frederick Etchells. Payson and Clarke. 301 pp. Price $7.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

YESTERDAY the newspapers of New York announced plans for the tallest building in the world. Day before yesterday they had announced plans for what was then to be the tallest building in the world. Today there are rumors of a third. Bogey for the tallest building has leaped from 925 to 1,050 feet in a couple of days. One of these new buildings is to tighten the knot of congestion in lower Manhattan, another is to add to the melée of Times Square, the third, if it materializes, will face a park. If Le Corbusier had his way, all of them would be surrounded by parks; none would be built until the city of New York had made up its mind to raze the buildings around them for nearly twenty times the area of the skyscraper itself. As it is, they will shoulder other buildings on streets already choked with traffic, and tomorrow they in their turn will be shouldered by other buildings still more grotesquely out of scale.

The City of Tomorrow, in which Le Corbusier offers his prescription for skyscrapers, is an extraordinary book. Only an architect and a French one, could contrive the mixture of fervor, didacticism, and hard common sense which it displays. Here is a man who has erected the symbols of what he calls "order"—the straight line, the right angle, and streets which conform to them—into the gods of his worship. From geometrical commonplaces he draws a heady satisfaction. "There is only one vertical, one horizontal," he rhapsodizes. "The right angle is as it were the sum of the forces which keep the world in equilibrium. There is only one right angle. . . ." There is one God, and Allah is his prophet! So he gives the

Mrs. FIORETTI wants to be AMERICAN

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MRS. FIORETTI wants to keep her home up to the American standards of neatness. But the only housekeeping methods Mrs. Fioretti knows are the housekeeping methods of her ancestors—backbreaking, ineffectual.

A long step forward in the Americanization of Mrs. Fioretti will be her introduction to Fels-Naptha Soap. Its *extra* help with household cleaning, with the whole family wash, will lighten her every soap-and-water task. Fels-Naptha's good golden soap and plenty of naptha, working together, loosen the most stubborn dirt and wash it away without hard rubbing—in water of any temperature.

Write Fels & Company, Philadelphia, for a sample of Fels-Naptha, naming the Survey Graphic.

FELS-NAPTHA

© 1929, Fels & Co. THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

"MODERN HOME EQUIPMENT"

Our new booklet is a carefully selected list of the practical equipment needed in an average-sized home. It is invaluable, alike to new and to experienced housekeepers—already in its fourth edition. It considers in turn the kitchen, pantry, dining room, general cleaning equipment and the laundry, and give the price of each article mentioned.

Ask for Booklet S—it will be sent postpaid.

LEWIS & CONGER

45th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City

HOUSES SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

Dry Goods
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.
484 Fulton Street — Brooklyn, N. Y.

Groceries
SEEMAN BROS.
Hudson and North Moore Streets — New York

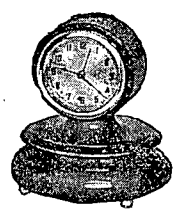
Musical Alarm Clock

YES, I SAID MUSIC

Because it plays sweet tunes instead of annoying ringing.

Imported. Keeps perfect time. Highest class workmanship.

Send for free catalog No. 91 of Musical Novelties.



MERMOD & CO., 16 East 23rd St., N. Y.

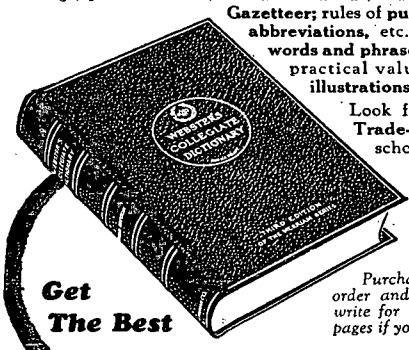
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Best for Quick Use in Business

When time is short and accurate information must be instantly available, WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE is the ideal, quick-reference, office dictionary. It is a desk book containing a wealth of practical business information, as well as the new and important words daily used in commerce, industry, science, and the professions. You need

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

106,000 entries, including many **New Words,** with definitions, spellings, pronunciations, and use of words; a dictionary of **Biography;** a **Gazetteer;** rules of **punctuation;** use of **capitals, abbreviations,** etc.; a dictionary of **Foreign words and phrases.** Many other features of practical value. **1,256 pages; 1,700 illustrations.**



Look for the **Merriam Circular Trade-Mark**—the sign of highest scholarship and accuracy.

The thin-paper edition is especially handsome and convenient. Special Merriam Cloth, $5.00; Fabrikoid, $6.00; Leather, $7.50.

Purchase of your bookseller; or send order and remittance direct to us; or write for information. Free specimen pages if you mention this paper.

Get The Best

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

The Brick Row Book Shop, Inc.

42 East 50th Street

(Wickersham 8060)

Aims to provide the amenities of a well-stocked bookshop to all book lovers.

Its stock of new books is selected with care. Its range of Biography, History, Memoirs, Sociology, Belles Lettres in both new and second-hand copies is wide and diversified.

It issues a monthly list of Recommended Books which will be sent upon request.

Collectors may have its well-printed Catalogue 34 of Rare and Choice Books in sending 50 cents. Ready November first.

Man's Quest for Social Guidance

By Howard W. Odum, *Editor of Social Forces*

An approach to the whole field of social science and research, with reading lists of great value for special study, for sampling or exhaustive reading. (Amer. Social Science Series)

Library Edition $4.50 Students Edition $3.60

On "Culture" and "A Liberal Education"

By Jesse Lee Bennett, with a list of books which can aid in acquiring them.

Pub. $1.00 Now Postpaid 75c

McDevitt-Wilson's

30 Church Street New York

first quarter of his book to a wordy esthetic for which the French *Urbanisme* is a better title than the English substitute.

But when he turns to the structure of the city he reveals a bold and realistic imagination. His thesis is that our civilization demands concentration in cities; that "the centers of our towns are in a state of mortal sickness, their boundaries are gnawed at as though by vermin"; that the city must have concentration without congestion; that our technic is capable of achieving this paradox; that the only way to cure existing cities is to tear out their hearts and build afresh.

So he proposes an orderly array of skyscrapers, built on stilts to leave the ground free for mains, conduits, and heavy traffic, set in great parks for free circulation of light and of persons; a street-system based on a grid with wide intervals ("the street is a traffic machine"); trees to mediate between the huge bulk of buildings and the pigmy stature of men; railways disgorging their passengers directly into the skyscrapers; huge cellular dwellings, fabricated in standard units and also set in wide spaces; a belt of open land (though he says with sinister import that this "when the day comes will give us absolute liberty of action"); and a ring of garden suburbs.

One is not quite sure whether he has thought through the problem of transporting his workers. One questions the sanctity of the gridiron. And the author himself is delightfully vague about costs. But the break with tradition, the grand manner, the brusque refusal to temporize as every great city is now temporizing, make this book a tonic contribution to the discussion of our most baffling engineering problem.

The Commonwealth Fund GEDDES SMITH

War Blues

WINGS ON MY FEET, *by Howard Odum. Bobbs-Merrill. 309 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

HOWARD ODUM is a creator, poet in the old sense of "maker." The gay brutal saga of Rainbow Round My Shoulder proved that; now Wings on My Feet enforces the truth by taking his black Ulysses—"I'm a travelin' man"—on the jamboree of war and back to the disillusionment of peace. When he got home from Armageddon the white men tore his uniform off and sent him ramblin' again. Is it any wonder that Odum points his moral (if you need one) by the poet's old device of a refrain, "War and me is buddies, fightin's my middle name," and shows that going to war was just another day in the long war of Negro suffering? "Down don't worry me," chants the Ramblin' Man. "Captain always been working me in hail an' rain." Pain and weariness that drove white men crazy made the Negro feel at home—what an in dictment! *His* victory in war was to come out alive—'War got my buddy, didn't get me"—and with a tale—"I tell folks about it when get back home." This is not only the callousness of the oppressed and homeless man with no stake in anything, war included, but the elemental childlikeness of a race that has lived with violence and sudden death and been a kind of timeless adventurer. "War must be like jungles of Africa, got to fight else got to die."

That is the joy of this book: it is poetry about elementals and cast in a kind of dithyrambic prose that slips into rhymed verse with every crescendo of emotion, here a stanza of religious yearning, here a scrap of "the soldier man blues," now a ribald marching song. The hundred vivid mosaic bits fall into a solid picture of the Negro at war. Fear, blood, women, gambling, work mud, endurance ("I can do what I have to do") are somehow lifted toward poetry and meaning by singing, and an insouciant fatalism in the face of the universe. The Negro endures by living in what the new physics calls the here-now: each moment yields up its quantum of emotion. Rainbow and thousands of buddies on the transport pray and sing hymns in panic at a storm and threat of "submaroons." The threat gone, he laughs at more hymns and resumes his private fights and dice. And for anchors in this fluid world he seeks comfort on the breast of Mammy and Lord Jesus. For the dwellers in our regimented and time-conscious age, Odum is writing the true literature of escape.

He is an audacious artist. He crosses over the barrier of race and that high barrier of alien color; he is putting on the emotions of African descent; he transcends the prejudice in his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

southern blood: and to cap the climax he seeks not to report on mere deeds but to give the shadows on a black stream of consciousness. For that is his technique. No living author is more daring. So he has invented a pure and original medium for his ruin. This language and these rhythms are folk-born. He told me this summer that the very sentences are transcriptions of Negro talk, not always of one man, but nothing else but Negro. The identification produces for me an amazing sense of reality; the color and swing give an exciting sense of adventure; the social comment is keen and bitter. Whether Negroes will agree, I do not know. It may be the whole matter is too deep for words—even such singing words.

LEON WHIPPLE

Birth Control First

DANGER SPOTS IN WORLD POPULATION, *by Warren S. Thompson. Knopf. 344 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

THE outstanding merit of this book is that it represents an emphatic plea for the treatment of a great international problem on the basis of reason, good-will and foresight rather than the traditional grounds of self-interest, greed, and force. This plea is by no means visionary, but is supported by an abundance of detailed factual material collected from widely scattered sources. Professor Thompson is peculiarly qualified to speak on this subject, for not only has he been a student of population problems for many years, but he has also traveled widely all over the world and has seen with his own eyes that whereof he writes.

A danger spot in Professor Thompson's conception is a section of the earth's surface which is unfavorably situated with reference to "differential population pressures between certain lands that seem likely to lead to war unless these pressures are somewhat equalized by the voluntary action of those peoples holding land in excess of their need." (P. 290). As to the existence of these differential population pressures, there can be no doubt. The author supplies a spot map which makes it emphatically clear. Neither can there be any doubt that differential population pressures have been an outstanding cause of international war in the past. One of Professor Thompson's fundamental theses is that they will result in war in the future unless deliberate and rational steps are taken to prevent it.

The principal danger spots that the author recognizes are Japan, India and Italy, and to a lesser extent, China. The regions where population pressure is so low, or non-existent, as to make them objects of covetous attention by less fortunate lands are Australia, certain of the Pacific Islands, certain portions of the British Empire and considerable areas in Africa and South America. Professor Thompson is not enough of an extremist to advocate the complete equalization of population pressures all over the world. He does not insist that the present imperial powers, particularly those of the white race, should give up any lands which they are actually utilizing or which they are likely to develop intensively in the future. But he does urge the moral obligation and the practical expediency of relinquishing unused and un-usable areas to other peoples more in need of them and better qualified to develop them.

Professor Thompson sees the only ultimate corrective for population problems in birth control, to which he commits himself enthusiastically and unreservedly. But he believes that many of the high-pressure lands of today will require considerable time to accommodate their social attitudes and traditions to the general practice of birth control. In the meantime, since many of these lands are now going through what he calls the "swarming" process, he is convinced that something must be done for them immediately in order to relieve their intolerable situation and prevent them from plunging into aggressive war. During this period of adjustment he hopes that birth control can make headway enough so that the increase in the differential pressures may be checked. Citizens of the United

The *darker* the street
The *louder* the whistle

IMAGINATION? Not altogether. Even a grown man may well be forgiven for "whistling to keep his courage up"—on *some* streets.

Any police sergeant will tell you that the percentage of assault and robbery cases drops amazingly the moment a community installs adequate street lighting.

General Electric lighting specialists, working with your local power company, are ready at all times to aid in solving your lighting problems, and the G-E monogram is your assurance of quality in the materials and equipment installed. The same monogram appears on a multitude of electric appliances for home, office, and factory. It is an unfailing guide to electrical correctness and dependability.

JOIN US IN THE GENERAL ELECTRIC HOUR, BROADCAST EVERY SATURDAY AT 9 P. M., E.S.T. ON A NATION-WIDE N.B.C. NETWORK

95-651C

GENERAL ELECTRIC

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Modern Pied Piper . . . .

What are the movies doing to children? Mrs. Mitchell knows what the movie experience of 10,052 Chicago children has been, and she knows that they are subjected to screen experiences of life far beyond their years. "The movie is the world's greatest story-book," writes Mrs. Mitchell. "Filled with life's tales it is for all. But the juvenile edition is not yet off the press."

Children and Movies

By ALICE MILLER MITCHELL

$2.00

Behind the counter . . .

"If anyone wants to know what business has done to and for the American girl, here's the answer."

—Harry Hansen in the *World*

The Saleslady

By FRANCES R. DONOVAN

$3.00

What is the cure?

Shall the ministrant to sick society be charity, social politics, welfare work, or efficiency through division of labor? Here is a new answer.

Sick Society

By ARTHUR J. KRAUS

$2.00

The University of Chicago Press

5746 Ellis Ave. **Chicago**

States, interested in the position of their country in this scheme of things, will perhaps be relieved to know that Professor Thompson does not conceive any obligation on the part of the United States to share in this relinquishing process since we are holding practically no land which we are not likely to use ourselves.

If the reviewer may be permitted to drop into the first person with reference to a problem in which he is profoundly interested, I should like to say that I agree heartily with almost all of Professor Thompson's major postulates. I do not, perhaps, go quite as far as he does in regarding war as the worst of all evils, but certainly it is bad enough to justify us in using every possible means to prevent it. I thoroughly agree with him that the only way to stop war is to apply the established principles of social science in a spirit of international good-will.

My main point of difference is as to the position held by birth control in the general plan. Professor Thompson believes that the re-distribution of land should take place at once and birth control be cultivated in the meantime. My firm conviction is that a demonstration, on the part of a crowded people, that it is capable of adopting and enforcing birth control effectively should be a prerequisite on the part of the nations of the world to recognizing its claim to more land. The more the traditions of a people are opposed to birth control, the truer is it that it will adopt the expedient only in the face of urgent necessity. I fear that if the "swarming" nations of today are allowed to dispose of their surplus populations without utilizing birth control, they will allow the "swarming" process to go on in the new land as well as in the old, particularly as the sudden acquisition of new land always stimulates fecundity, and that two or three generations from now they will be just as insistent upon their need of, and right to, more land as at present. Then they will cite the continued existence of "differential pressures" as a reason for encroaching upon the lands of other peoples who are, indeed, using their lands but not so intensively as the "swarming" peoples. I would rather run the risk of a war within the next twenty-five years than of such a situation later. But let us by all means recognize the preeminent importance of the population question and consider it as a subject for regulation by rational, scientific principles, not by traditions, self-interest, and taboos.

New York University HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD

Eleven Years After

DEATH OF A HERO, *by Richard Aldington. Covici Friede. 393 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*
A FAREWELL TO ARMS, *by Ernest Hemingway. Scribner's. 355 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*
SCHLUMP, THE STORY OF A GERMAN SOLDIER, *told by himself. Translated from the German by Maurice Samuel. Harcourt, Brace. 229 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*
CLASS OF 1902, *by Ernst Glaeser. Translated by Willa and Edwin Muir. Viking Press. 387 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*
ZERO HOUR, *by Georg Grabenhorst. Little, Brown. 306 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

Eleven years after the fall of Troy
We, the old men—some of us nearly forty—

SO starts the epilogue, in verse, with which Richard Aldington concludes his brave and bitter novel, Death of a Hero. And it ends:

And I too walked away
In an agony of helpless grief and pity.

Somewhat as though a crop of dragon's teeth sown ten years and more ago had only now borne their tragic fruit, comes the group of war novels of this summer and autumn. During and just after the war there were stories from young men at the front, fairly shot out of the tumult, stories such as Barbusse's Le Feu, E. E. Cummings' The Enormous Room, Latzko's Men in War. Now, after almost ten years, with the detachment that a little distance brings but with no less of urgent realism, this generation speaks again. Possibly these experiences lay too near to have been encompassed earlier. Possibly writers, like readers of the past years who were thought to be "fed up" on war and now turn to make a best-seller of Erich Remarque's All Quiet on the Western Front, needed a respite from the increasing tension that burst with the Armistice. At any rate, it is significant that these five men who were young in the war—one Englishman, one American, three Germans—look back with no sense of glamor or glory, nor with hatred of the enemy that all were fighting. The enemy is war itself, and the stupidities, pettiness, and pathetic childishness of men that make war possible.

(*Continued on page* 166)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SEVEN IRON MEN

Paul de Kruif
author of *Microbe Hunters*

"De Kruif has done it again," says the *Book Review*. "A stirring book—vivid, sympathetic, thorough, it is a real contribution to the literature of American industry." $3.00

CHICAGO

THE HISTORY OF ITS REPUTATION

Henry Justin Smith and *Lloyd Lewis*

"Where shall you find so rich an assortment of human life except in the Canterbury Tales"?—ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, *New Republic*. $3.75

3

IMPORTANT ENGLISH NOVELS

not previously announced

BROTHERS AND SISTERS

I. Compton-Burnett

The English literary discovery of the year. *Hugh Walpole* describes it as "a novel almost entirely of conversations among the most remarkable in English literature." And *Raymond Mortimer* "wishes everyone interested in fiction would try *Brothers and Sisters*." $2.50

THE SLEEPING FURY

Martin Armstrong

J. B. Priestley says that "Mr. Armstrong is only just beginning to receive the notice he has long deserved." Praised by the entire English press. $2.50

A HOUSE IS BUILT

M. Barnard Eldershaw

The $5,000 prize Australian novel, this book went into its fifth edition in England within two weeks of publication. "Its quality is epical. Time marches through it in the grand manner," says *Arnold Bennett*. $2.50

Llewelyn Powys
author of *Black Laughter*

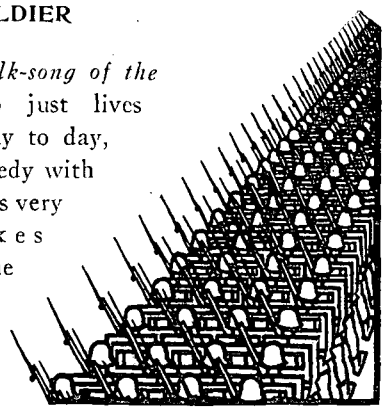
THE CRADLE OF GOD

is a frank and moving story of the birth of Christianity. With the heart and mind of a pagan, *Llewelyn Powys* evokes the mysterious spirit that broods over the immemorial acres of Palestine, The Cradle of God—from Abraham, stern and lusty partner of the newly begotten God—to the crucifixion on Calvary. $3.00

SCHLUMP

THE STORY OF A GERMAN SOLDIER

Here is the folk-song of the war. Schlump just lives along from day to day, taking his comedy with his tragedy. His very simplicity makes the war all the more terrible. $2.50



HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, 383 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

John Dewey

gives the final and complete statement of his philosophy

THE QUEST FOR CERTAINTY

In his only *new* philosophical work in three years Dr. Dewey epitomizes his philosophy and presents "a new way of thinking appropriate to the new world in which we find ourselves today." A book which must certainly be considered the most important contribution to the year's serious literature. $4.00

THE MAN A WOMAN MARRIES

By Victor Cox Pederson, M. D. "No work in recent years is more comprehensive in its discussion of the biological and sociological side of sex. Of fascinating interest to all thoughtful men and women."—*Boston Transcript* $2.50

THE NEW GERMAN REPUBLIC

By Elmer Luehr. The cause of the German collapse in 1918, the development of Republican Germany and the effect of the new conditions on all phases of German life and industry are graphically described. Illus. $5.00

At All Booksellers

MINTON, BALCH & COMPANY
205 East 42d Street New York City

The Labor Banking Movement in the United States

Prepared by the Industrial Relations Section
(Department of Economics and Social Institutions)
Princeton University

A comprehensive and analytical study of the growth of the movement from 1920 to 1926 and of the changes which have taken place since that time. A discussion of the purposes, policies, and experience of labor banks, with comparative criticism of their features and histories. For the student of economic and social movements, the report examines intensively and impartially one of the most interesting recent developments in the relations between Labor and Capital.

PAGES xii, 378, 4 CHARTS. CLOTH, $2.50

Also prepared by the Industrial Relations Section

Employee Stock Ownership in the United States

Published 1926—*Third Printing,* 1929. *Cloth,* $2.00

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SECTION
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

(*Continued from page* 164)

Richard Aldington sets his hero, George Winterbourne, against a background of middle-classs England, shows how the cards were stacked against him by an ineffectual father and a mother whose foolishness was nothing short of criminal; by conventions, ignorance, and snobbishness, and finally by the war, which was only the last and most colossal blunder against youth by an era that smugly considered itself "civilized." When George Winterbourne stood up before a hail from the machine-gun, no one could be sure whether it was bravery or suicide; and it didn't matter much which, to anyone else or to George.

This is an angry book; Mr. Aldington must have been turning over many old hurts in his mind since he first started it in a billet in Belgium in 1918, only to tear up the start and begin again ten years later. But its anger never descends to the level of self-regarding grievance; it is rather the clean stroke of a man who admits, seriously and yet with humor, that we are all in a mess that is tragic to some of us,—and tries to hew a way out. I know of no novel that seems to me more enlightening as an explanation—not a vindication—of what the elders are likely to consider the *laissez-faire* frivolity and cynicism of the "lost generation," the generation who reached maturity when the world was at war.

ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S Farewell to Arms, more of a romantic idyll than a "war book," is the story of an American ambulance driver on the Italian front and his love affair with a Scotch nurse. It is as laconic as Hemingway's earlier stories, superficially "hard-boiled," but below this protective shell of nonchalance runs a force of emotion stronger and more direct than this author has hitherto allowed himself. The Victorians would have done it very differently; but to me there is real and moving tragedy in that last chapter—the stillborn child and the death of Catherine in a Swiss hospital,—and the concluding paragraph when Lieutenant Henry finally puts the nurses out of the room: "But after I got them out and shut the door and turned off the light it wasn't any good. It was like saying good-bye to a statue. After a while I went out and left the hospital and walked back to the hotel in the rain."

ZERO HOUR and Schlump are the stories of German lads who went to the front in their teens, the one an "officer-candidate" who is crushed by his disillusionment, the other a "simple soldier," by nature happy-go-lucky, making the best of a business that could not help but be bad. Class of 1902 shows the scene behind the lines through the lives of boys born in 1902, just entering adolescence in 1914 and still too young to fight in 1918: boys growing up in a world of old men and maimed men and women. So effectually was Germany sealed from our understanding during the war that even now, fifteen years after its commencement, it still seems a little startling to realize that the boys of these stories were very like the boys we knew in their fun and their suffering; their "home folks" not so very different, except in the weight and darkness of the war-cloud that lay over that beleaguered country.

Such books as these five can be read for the morbid thrill in feeling (vicariously) what men can endure and still live. As William James pointed out many years ago, one reason why war still is possible is that the lives of many of us in peace-time are so dull, by reason of social limitations and our own, that an opportunity to smash everything first appears to provide a childish escape from reality. But here, for those who want more than sentimentality, is a sober accounting of the aftermath, by men who were young and whose pulses quickened with the flags and the bugles and who have lived to measure those years against the deeper wisdom of their maturity.

MARY ROSS

Fannie Can Do Better

FIVE AND TEN, by Fannie Hurst. Harper. 339 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.

FANNIE HURST has taken her text from Matthew xxiii, 27: ". . . Whited sephulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones," and a saying of Socrates: "Those who want fewest things are nearest to the gods." She proceeds, by putting the Rarick family through their paces, to prove once again that millions are not a guarantee of happiness. John G. Rarick made a hundred and eighty millions out of Things (*Continued on page* 168)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

• TELL ME A BOOK TO READ •

Success

America's tribute to Donn Byrne's last and greatest novel. FIELD OF HONOR is now a best-seller everywhere. The tremendous popularity of this fiery romance of the Napoleonic era is America's tribute to the genius of Donn Byrne. $2.50

FIELD of HONOR
By DONN BYRNE
Author of "Messer Marco Polo," "Hangman's House," etc.

The BOOK of PUKA-PUKA
By ROBERT DEAN FRISBIE
A gay, true record of five years' hermitage in the South Seas. Illus. $3.50

COMMODORE DAVID PORTER
By ARCHIBALD D. TURNBULL
The life of a great "Father of the American Navy." Illus. $3.50

From SANDY HOOK to 62°
By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL
Thrilling exploits of the New York Pilot Service. Illus. $3.50

CHANGING NEW ENGLAND
By EDWARD E. WHITING
Then and now in a historic region. Illus. $2.50

PIDGIN CARGO
By ALICE TISDALE HOBART
One man's battle against a River Supreme. A stirring novel of China. $2.50

LADIES and GENTS
By VERA CASPARY
High kicks and low life along New York's "Main Stem" and in the "sticks." $2.00

Discovered—
A new novelist of the black South
In this powerful story of a girl of two races and her tragic love for a white man, Evans Wall writes a disturbingly fine novel of atmosphere and action. $2.50

THE NO-NATION GIRL
By EVANS WALL

UNDER FIVE SULTANS
By MARY MILLS PATRICK
An astonishing record of fifty years of service in Turkey and the Balkans. Illus. $4.00

The Story of the WEATHER
By EUGENE VAN CLEEF
Fascinating facts about the fickle atmosphere and its importance in everyday life. Illus. $2.50

The BLADED BARRIER
By JOSEPH B. AMES
A fantastic story of the west by a master of adventure fiction. $2.00

MASTER OF MY FATE
By HERSCHEL T. MANUEL
The facts of human behavior and how they can help the average man. $3.00

VALLEJO KITTY
By ANN KNOX
The story of a lady of easy virtue who made society bow before her. $2.50

WHY JANET SHOULD READ SHAKSPERE
By NORMAN HAPGOOD
A wise and stimulating view of what Shakspere means to us today. Illus. $2.50

An idyl of the Old South and the New
Here in this charming story of the Old South, Marie Conway Oemler offers a new character—Johnny Reb—who is in every way worthy of a place beside her immortal "Slippy McGee." $2.50

JOHNNY REB
By MARIE CONWAY OEMLER
Author of "Slippy McGee," etc.

BOOK TO READ • TELL ME A BOOK TO READ •

• TELL ME A BOOK TO READ •

• 353 Fourth Avenue • THE CENTURY CO. • New York City •

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOOD BOOKS

The most startling pronouncements on the relationships between men and women published in this generation!

MARRIAGE AND MORALS

by BERTRAND RUSSELL

One of the greatest thinkers of all times points the way to a new philosophy of sex. If church teaching has robbed sex of its beauty and dragged love in the mire, then we need just such a book as Russell's in the name of human happiness.

Why was sex ever considered sinful? Are we to approve free love between young people? Is adultery sufficient cause for divorce? And is the family doomed? Russell answers these vital questions in MARRIAGE AND MORALS, a plea for sanity in sex matters, and happiness in modern living, that should be read and carefully pondered by every intelligent man and woman in the world today. *$3.00*

An equally important book on the training of children, by the same author

EDUCATION AND THE GOOD LIFE

Ninth Printing *$2.50*

An important new book by

JOHN DEWEY

THE SOURCES OF A SCIENCE OF EDUCATION

The first volume in a new series on the broader implications of American education. *Just Published.* $1.50

HORACE LIVERIGHT, N.Y.

(*Continued from page* 166) —out of a nation-wide chain of five-and-ten-cent stores. His wife lent him her two-thousand-five hundred for a start, and resented his taking it, made the family socially aggressive and sophisticated, and took a lover-gigolo, when bored with it all; their son, Avery, became a campus suicide to get away from Things; John G. endowed Arts and Artists, and at the end prepares to give away his hundred and eighty millions in "preventive philanthropy."

Familiar as this material is, its very familiarity might have given the opportunity for a strong novel, portraying in a more intelligent fashion the life behind tabloid headlines about the spectacular rich. But Miss Hurst has not used the opportunity; she has written a tract that is exceedingly dull. Her people are left as types, and appear to be types not at all understood. It is a very awkward and naive chromo, and we have seen it before, many times, under other, perhaps less sensational titles. Her people are not even marionettes; they are paper dolls.

New York City COLEY TAYLOR

England Old and England New

THE ENGLISH KING, *by Michael MacDonagh. Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith. 318 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*
GREAT BRITAIN—A STUDY OF CIVIC LOYALTY, *by John M. Gaus. University of Chicago Press. 328 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

HERE are two books which illustrate from different angles the part played by tradition and reverence for the past in England. The first fills a gap long felt, the absence of a treatise devoted to the English monarchy. Mr. MacDonald has not only filled this gap but he has done it accurately and entertainingly. With a journalist's skill he draws vivid pictures of the ceremonial features of the crown, the coronation, opening of Parliament, court levees and receptions. Then there are chatty chapters on past monarchs and their families, including the subject of morganatic marriages. Finally there is an analysis of the prerogative of the crown and its present status, which leads to a serious contribution by the author on the republican movement of the 'seventies. The rise and decline of this movement, in which such names as Charles Dilke, Joseph Chamberlain, John Morley figure, is here presented for the first time. We are left with the conclusion that the democratic monarchy of today is firmly established for reasons of expediency and historical continuity. One glaring inconsistency is noticeable. After declaring on page 221 that ministers never altered their course because of Victoria's opposition, he cites on page 230 the case of Palmerston not intervening on behalf of Denmark in the Schleswig-Holstein affair because of her pro-German views.

If the first book deals with the retention of the pageantry of monarchy as a cover for the real democratization which has taken place, the second asks how the citizen in the new democracy takes his new task. Then we learn that the average citizen has been pretty successfully impressed with the dignified aspects. Indeed, all American visitors to England must be struck by the air, if not of respect, at least of confidence in the powers that be. The great mass of the people find themselves in a social system from which but few, and they mostly trade union officials, can raise themselves. The state is in the hands of an inner circle, the governing class, centering upon London society and the country house. The masses have been satisfied to take little part, having "widespread confidence in the integrity of the police, the courts and the general governmental system." There is no attempt at formal instruction in patriotism or positive attempt to develop social consciousness. Civics is not taught in school; instead, there are innumerable voluntary agencies and organizations working for general party or special interests. More particularly, reliance is placed upon the heritage of tradition and respect, religious, official, social and local, which exercises a constant pressure on the individual and forces recognition of the continuity of English life by the innumerable historic places and ceremonies which are carefully cherished.

What holds the governing class to its task with honesty and efficiency? Here again Professor Gaus would tell us, tradition—the traditions of a class. These are produced by the "public school" spirit, the social standards of "good form," and the intellectual standards of the civil service. It would seem, therefore, that ruling is the tradition of one class, being ruled that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the other classes. Professor Gaus has done a very serious and sympathetic piece of work, not popular in any sense, but a scholarly documented appraisal of the political influences at work in England. But to an Englishman it must seem that he has over-emphasized the "rule of the few." Perhaps he relies too much on the claims of those who claim to rule and upon the denunciations of the radicals. After all, 30 per cent of the electorate voted for Labor in 1922, 33 in 1924 and 36 in 1929. In municipal affairs not only have the Labor-Socialists been gaining at the rate of two hundred seats a year, but they already control eight London boroughs and ten in the country.

What will happen when the masses revolt and seize the powers that are theirs legally and politically? Will they accept the traditions and ways of the present ruling class? Professor Gaus thinks that the influence of environment and tradition will tell upon them too. All we can safely say is that the present Labor Party has denounced direct action and is pledged to pursue its purposes in accordance with parliamentary means. But the acrimonious debates in Commons upon the pay of high civil servants and experience with the "dole" in Labor boroughs, show that the attainment of power by the poor will bring serious strains upon the English system.

Rutgers University H. McD. CLOKIE

Knowledge Comes

THE GROWTH OF REASON, *by Frank Lorimer. Harcourt, Brace. 211 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

THIS discussion of the development of human reason ranges in scope from an analysis of the phonetics of an infant's cry to a consideration of the Eternal Values; from a list of the "why's" of one child's day to a study of the rôle of logic in social and political organization; from advice to parents on training a child in intelligence to a setting forth of the metaphysical doctrine of Experimental Realism. This wide range of interest is not, however, either casual or incidental. Its very extent is an essential factor in the author's main thesis of the continuity of all levels of thought with each other and with other physiological and social processes (p. 5).

The book may be considered as an attempt to resolve the conflict between behaviorist and subjectivist in psychology, but it goes beyond this specific problem into wider fields of interest. It brings to the reader as his labor brought to the writer, "new insights into problems at first sight apparently quite remote" (p. 6). For psychologist, sociologist, philosopher, philologist, parent, and teacher it offers something of that perennial interest of seeing one's own problem as it looks from the other person's point of view. Obviously such a wide range of interests in one book carries its own dangers and not all of these have been avoided. But disagreement the author would probably agree, is the reader's privilege, and it need not detract from one's appreciation of a thorough-going attempt to work out the application of the principle of continuity in the study of thought processes.

The basic principle is that of complete continuity between the simpler processes of physiological organization and the more complex forms of reasoning and knowledge without the implication that the simpler is in any sense more real than the complex. In company with the Emergent Evolution of Lloyd Morgan, and Holism and Evolution by General Smuts, the present book is an illustration of the valuable tendency in contemporary thought to substitute the Aristotelian and Hegelian principle of identity-in-indifference for the cruder forms of identification and opposition.

The Growth of Reason is explicitly a study of the development of intelligence. Intelligence is conceived as a complex form of correlation or organization of the activities and experiences of the living organism. The first chapter deals with those forms of correlation, organic and neutral, which precede "free intelligence." "Free intelligence" is "the capacity to hold a problem not immediately enforced by the actual perceptual situation distinctly in mind" (p. 31). "Mind" is defined as "the structure of the world—as reorganized in organic, social and intellectual processes" (p. 149). The intellectual reorganization of behavior and of the world is "through the instrumentality of linguistic processes" (p. 150). The next chapter, therefore, is devoted to a study of the development of speech, and this in turn is followed by a study of the meaning of the term "symbol," with some comparison of the meaning of the word in usage of contemporary writers. The more complex forms of thought are

NEW McGRAW-HILL BOOKS

Pitkin—The Art of Rapid Reading

By WALTER B. PITKIN, Professor of Journalism, Columbia University. 233 *pages*, 5½ x 8 $2.50

A book for people who want to read faster and more accurately. It lays down the principles of rapid reading, gives practical suggestions for improving one's speed and presents a chart to record progress. Because busy men in all fields have so much to read and so little time in which to read, this book should be a real help toward saving time and increasing one's fund of information.

Brewer—Cases in the Administration of Guidance

By JOHN M. BREWER and Twenty-two Associates, Members of the Research Classes in the Graduate School of Education, Harvard Univerity. *McGraw-Hill Vocational Texts.* 304 *pages*, 5½ x 8½ $2.50

A book of 149 cases dealing with problems in and plans for the administration of educational and vocational guidance. The purpose of the book is two-fold:

(1) To provide a number of pictures indicating present efforts in educational institutions.
(2) To provide a basis for case reports.

The scope of the book extends to all forms of educational institutions and several of the cases deal also with the whole educational system of an urban community.

Tead—Human Nature and Management —The Applications of Psychology to Executive Leadership

By ORDWAY TEAD, Lecturer in Personnel Administration, Columbia University. 312 *pages*, 5½ x 8½ $3.50

A thorough and practical discussion of how modern psychology can be used to improve the quality of executive leadership. Numerous illustrations from the successful experience of progressive companies are offered to show concretely how to use the suggestions made in the book.

Deibler—Principles of Economics

By FREDERICK S. DEIBLER, Professor of Economics, Northwestern University, 552 *pages*, 6 x 9, 37 *diagrams and illustrations* $3.00

An introductory text on the more general and basic principles of economics. It begins with those facts and postulates that are fundamental in the development of the science and from these develops an orderly movement of the whole economic structure. Instead of chapters on economic history, the book gives material descriptive of present-day economic life.

Patterson—Social Aspects of Industry

By S. HOWARD PATTERSON, Professor of Economics, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. 520 *pages*, 6 x 9 $3.00

An elementary but comprehensive survey of labor problems for courses in which emphasis is placed on the broad social and economic aspects of these problems.

The method of presentation is non-technical and throughout the book the social point of view is stressed, rather than that of management or of organized labor.

Send for copies on approval

McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

Penn Terminal Building

370 Seventh Avenue New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

STERILIZATION
FOR
HUMAN BETTERMENT

By E. S. GOSNEY, B.S., L.L.B.
and
PAUL POPENOE, D.Sc.

Cloth, 12mo, 202 pp., $2.00

THE United States Supreme Court has in the past few years sustained the legality of eugenic sterilization of hereditary defectives, and public opinion is coming more and more to consider it a protection, not a penalty.

THE first part of the book is devoted to a summary of the author's findings, and the second part, to some conclusions to which these findings and a general consideration of sterilization have led.

RACIAL HYGIENE

By THURMAN B. RICE, A.M., M.D.

Associate Professor of Public Health, Indiana University School of Medicine; Lecturer in Eugenics, Indiana University Extension Division

Cloth, 8vo, 376 pp., $4.50

THIS discussion of the problems involved in race hygiene or eugenics is intended to make more available to the general reader the more pertinent evidence concerning human heredity. The plan of this book is to present the fundamentals of genetics—the science of heredity—in the earlier chapters, in order that the biological foundations may be laid for the sociological application to be made in the following chapters. The author's aim is the welfare of the race rather than that of the individual, for it is his belief that the welfare of the race will ultimately mean the greatest good to the greatest number of individuals.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
NEW YORK

then studied as complex systems of symbols. From the simpler forms of organization, words, sentences, questions, the advance is made to systems of references, systems of inference, and formal logical structure. The later chapters continue the development through the organization of science, philosophical theory, and a brief consideration of theories of value.

The predominant aim throughout is to show that knowledge, values, and purposes "do not lie in some inaccessible realm of the spirit" but are to be discovered in their natural context in the processes of organic and social life. Knowledge is defined as "an organization of symbolic activity accepted as an adequate representation of the experience which it formulates and an adequate instrument of control in future behavior and in future reasoning" (p. 161). Knowledge, thus defined, is itself a factor in the wider organization of facts and theories with the whole range of human interests which constitutes wisdom, the crowning achievement of this long process of differentiation and integration.

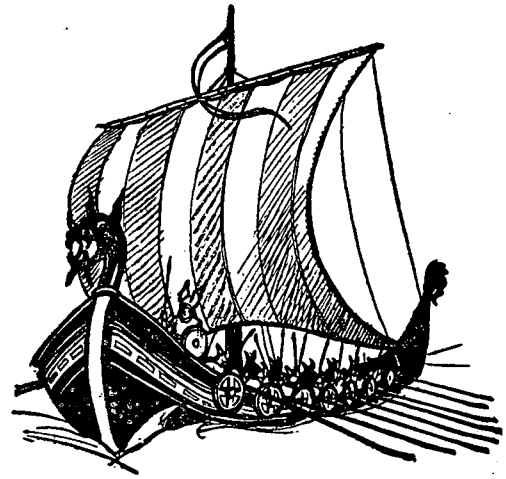
Wellesley College FLORA I. MACKINNON

A Difficult Art

THE ART OF STRAIGHT THINKING, *by Edwin Leavitt Clarke. Appleton. 470 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

OUT of a decade of struggle to free his students from the grip of prejudice and to arm them against the onslaught of vicious propaganda, Dr. Clarke has evolved this book, a compendium of useful helps to straight thinking confronting a remarkable collection of facts and incidents illustrative of the weakness of the human mind. His style is crisp, clear and lucid, his meaning never in doubt. Beginning with a baldly behavioristic account of the causes and cure of prejudice (quoting at length and quite uncritically from the works of John B. Watson), he proceeds to the examination of those methods by which men have sought to think logically, from known or ascertainable facts to valid conclusions. This he follows with a convincing chapter upon dishonest propaganda and concludes with a brief and altogether inadequate description of the method of group discussion which he dares somewhat extravagantly to believe, "when used by men and women who understand how to avoid the obstacles to effective thinking . . . may yet be the clew to the solution, not of one, but of all of our social problems." An appendix gives, for each chapter, a series of questions and problems and a brief bibliography. The book's value is enhanced by the inclusion of an index.

The outstanding significance of the book lies not in any creative contribution to the difficult subject with which it deals. But the illustrative material, culled from a variety of sources, gives a deepened significance to problems elsewhere discussed and to methods the common property of every social scientist. The majority of the illustrations are all but contemporary, including several from the last presidential campaign. A large number deal with issues still prominently before the public,—the Sacco-Vanzetti case, our attitude toward Russia and



A Viking Ship. Illustration by Arthur Zaidenberg for Marching Men by Stanton A. Coblentz, Unicorn Press

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mexico, and the unprincipled propaganda of the public utility companies in our schools and colleges. Page by page from beginning to end, the author piles up his data to show on the one hand how prejudiced, how illogical, how erring in observation, how careless in description and naive in assumption we are, while on the other hand he shatters our sense of security, blow upon blow, as he reveals the *dei ex machina*, men and organizations, backed by the power of wealth, molding our weakness to their selfish will.

Professor Clarke has made so strong a case for human frailty and social sin that the syllogism, the technique of observation, enumeration, classification, and even the method of group discussion seem the forlorn champions of futile hopes. Our knowledge is poisoned at the source. Analyze it, test it, purify it—yes, but the will and the ability to do so too are poisoned! And in this rushing, hurtling age, we also lack the time. But despair solves no problems. With what weapons and what skill we have, we must go forward. If Dr. Clarke seems over-confident of the outcome it is not because he has failed to take the measure of the foe.

In dealing, within the compass of a single book, with the methods of straight thinking (straight thinking as an *art* is nowhere mentioned), the author undertakes a difficult and somewhat unnecessary task. For the methods used in the social sciences are both numerous and technical. And there are to be found, in any well equipped library, books upon logic, statistics, and methods of group discussion as simple and understandable as Professor Clarke's chapters and more adequate than they. Yet the fact remains that The Art of Straight Thinking presents as does no other single book a convincing analysis of those attitudes and habits which most befuddle our thought, of those influences and "interests" which make capital of our befuddlement, and of the methods thus far found effective in clarifying our mental processes. It is a challenging and an enlightening book.

Union Theological Seminary ARTHUR L. SWIFT, JR.

This Way Madness Lies

ULTIMA THULE, *by Henry Handel Richardson. W. W. Norton. 314 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

TO review Ultima Thule is hard for the simple reason that such a book is beyond praise or criticism. Like Beethoven's Eroica, it sounds the chords of life and death, in the end to transcend death itself. A work like this, a major opus, is no less a symphony in words. Each element of Ultima Thule moves along upon its own deep rhythm of despair, to sweep inevitably into the full measure of the climax: the tragedy of the human soul. In this theme madness lies, in the slow menace that overcame Richard Mahoney, its agony interwoven with the terrific courage of Mary, his wife, whose spirit knew no grave. Complete in finality, as in form, not a detail omitted that might add a note of realism to round out the whole of doom, Ultima Thule sustains its own promise, in beauty and in pain.

Those who have worked with the mentally ill know how subtle may be the approach, how thin the line, and how frail the wall that divides the sick from the well. Nor is it easy to tell where sickness begins and character ends. Thus it was with Richard Mahoney, who blamed the world rather than himself for disasters brought about by his own traits. We see him at fifty, an irate dreamer of a man, his fortune previously lost through his own warped judgment, seeking blindly to build up a medical practice anew. Incapable of dealing with reality, haunted by debts, along with the secret torment that claws at the gates of his reason, finally to gnaw its steathly way into his brain, Mahoney goes the dark path of regression. Step by step, each chapter marks a milestone in the hardships his conduct entails as things slide from bad to worse.

From Melbourne, where we first meet him, he flees to an obscure town, and subsequently into surroundings more sordid. With the remnants of former luxuries, Mary struggles to keep the family together in homes that dwindle to a compound of flies, boards and whitewash. Always she fights on. One of the twins dies; spent and utterly worn, she pulls the rest

THE ROAD TO HEALTH

By

C.-E. A. WINSLOW, DR. P.H.

Professor of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine; Fellow and Past President, American Public Health Association; Member, Public Health Council, State of Connecticut; Member, Health Committee, League of Nations.

Cloth, 12mo, 151 pp., $2.00

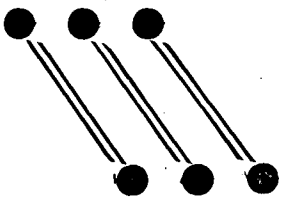
THIS book is made up of a series of lectures delivered at the Jayne Foundation by Dr. Winslow. The author has a style which is clear and forceful; and thus he is enabled to present his story in a way which commands reader interest.

IT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS

Man and His Environment
Learning the Game of Life
The Physician in the Modern State

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

DANGER SPOTS IN WORLD POPULATION



By Warren S. Thompson

IN the face of Ramsay MacDonald's visit this fearless book makes the gestures of arms conferences look futile—showing that the real cause for war lies in the unequal distribution of the world's land, not in militarism. War in the near future is inevitable: Italy, India and Japan being the focal points. The question of peace rests largely in England's hands.

Not propaganda, but a clear, fascinating explanation of the terrible connection between war, birth-control and over-population. (illustrated) $3.50

(S.G.) *Mail this Coupon to your bookseller, or*

ALFRED A. KNOPF, 730 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

BORZOI BOOKS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PROBLEMS of the FAMILY

By WILLYSTINE GOODSELL, PH.D.
Associate Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University

Considers the marriage relationship and the conflict between the family and modern civilization. Deals with industrialism, prostitution, illegitimacy, spread of individualism, birth control, freedom of love, the child's place in the family, etc.

Royal 8vo. 474 pages Price $3.50

CHILD GUIDANCE

By SMILEY BLANTON, M.D., *Professor of Child Study, Vassar College, and* MARGARET GRAY BLANTON

An up-to-date common-sense manual giving detailed instructions in the care and training of normal children from birth to adolescense. Simple, frank, and practical. Prepared by two authorities who, both by learning and experience, are uncommonly well equipped to advise parents.

12mo. 301 pages Price $2.25

THE CENTURY CO.

353 Fourth Avenue, New York
2126 Prairie Avenue, Chicago

The Modern Exodus

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATIONS

Being Statistics Compiled by the INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, GENEVA
by IMRE FERENCZI

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY Fifty-one Nations have co-operated in gathering together all the information you have looked for, about

the moving pageant of Mass Migration
during the 19th and 20th Centuries

This great volume of over 1100 pages, edited by Walter F. Willcox on behalf of the National Bureau of Economic Research, offers Tables, Diagrams and Bibliography, showing the volume and directions for different periods, by mother countries and by destinations, with such factors as age, sex, occupations and remigration.

Large Octavo, 1112 Pages, Cloth Bound, $10.00 Net

INDISPENSABLE TO THE LIBRARIES OF
Social Workers and Students of International Affairs

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, Inc.,
51 Madison Ave., New York.
Send me free information regarding INTERNATIONAL MIGRATIONS and other publications of your Bureau.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....

through their siege of sickness; Richard grows steadily less coherent and more abusive; she forgives him seventy times seven. Out of the horrors of an insane asylum she finally succeeds in bringing him home to the hut in the Bush town where she is postmistress, and where he dies. Before he goes, for one brief, shining moment he comes back to himself to whisper the words, "Dear wife." "All his love for her, his gratitude to her, was in them. They were her reward, and a full and ample one, for a lifetime of unwearied sacrifice." She was like that.

No work is greater than its author, and for twenty-one years "Henry Handel Richardson" has been an "author's author," known to the initiate who sensed the quality of her greatness, aware of the depth and range of her vision. Now a genius comes into her own, and a profound spirit finds recognition.

HALLE SCHAFFNER

"The Constitution Was a Doormat"

THE TRAGIC ERA, *by Claude G. Bowers. Houghton Mifflin. 566 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

WHEN Mr. Bowers writes American history he does two things: he sets forth the political philosophy of a Jeffersonian Democrat, and he states the facts as he finds them by the unsparing aid of research technique, original sources, patience, industry, a journalistic flair and a passion for the truth.

In his new book he applies this method to the familiar story of the reconstruction period following the Civil War, and makes of it a narrative that is not only fresh and vigorous but also a challenge to history as she is usually taught in our schools and colleges. Thus the clash between Congress and Andrew Johnson becomes a struggle between radical politicians clamoring for Negro suffrage and "a peace of vengeance," and conservatives clinging futilely to Lincoln's conciliatory policies. In Grant's administrations, financial scandals in the North and the carpetbag regime in the South are equally the result of unscrupulous political maneuvering to perpetuate the control of the Republican Party.

Mr. Bowers writes fearlessly of this era in which "the Constitution was treated as a doormat on which politicians and army officers wiped their feet after wading in the mud." In the process, many heroes are hauled from their pedestals, stripped of laurels and gold leaf, and revealed as very earthy mortals indeed. Likewise, some for whom we have had scant enough respect, play their misunderstood roles with courage, force and dignity. Mr. Bowers has a happy talent for swift and vivid portraiture. He has the even rarer gift of making people of great scenes stand forth in understandable relationship to one another and to the drama as a whole. Thad Stevens, Kate Sprague Chase, Charles Sumner, Mrs. Belknap, Roscoe Conkling, Horace Greeley, Jay Cooke, the Rollin sisters, L. Z. C. Lamar, Wade Hampton—those who were generally loved, generally feared, or only much gossipped about by their contemporaries help bring to life a decade that has been distorted by a half-century's prejudices and sentimentality and fear of fact. This is the sort of book to sweep such fog aside. It is a book, too, to give us sober pause as we consider our own times. For it shows us another generation's costly and painful experiment in trying to change human behavior by radical legislative program; and it offers harsh challenge to faith in constitutional amendment as a panacea for the social and political ills of American life.

BEULAH AMIDON

Guide Posts

THE DRIFT OF CIVILIZATION. *A symposium. Simon and Schuster. 268 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

IN DECEMBER, 1928, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch published a fiftieth anniversary number as memorial to Joseph Pulitzer, its founder. Twenty-six leading men of the world, all from east of the Mississippi and north of the Mason and Dixon line, were asked to contribute articles on the present state and prospects of civilization. The articles, as republished in book form, are classified under three groups: The Future of Man,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Future of Science (meaning chemistry, physics and mechanics), and The Future of America. Often symposiums are disappointing, and here some lean is mixed with the fat; still it is one of the best attempts I have seen in the field.

Maxim Gorky, in the first article (title, Man) points out that progress has become so chronic that we no longer marvel, but James Harvey Robinson in the next describes this as The Age of Surprises. Less nimbly, the same general theme of mechanical and material progress is discussed by Henry Ford and Commander Byrd. Hans Dreisch, exponent of entelechy, predicts A World of Plan and Purpose. He seems to feel that science should seek the soul in the person or the over-soul in humanity, or the central controlling force which, contrary to the struggle-concept of evolution, unites all mankind and all life into a single wholeness. Martin Anderson Nexö writes of revolt with enthusiasm, while Ferrero would temper the "impetus" of Modern Unrest with "restraint." Nexö thinks that capitalism born of the French Revolution is being eclipsed by communism born of the Russian Revolution.

In his article on Science and Education, Bertrand Russell wonders why in all our researches we have never thought to study babies. There alone, he feels, we can get light on educational methods. He pays his respects to Watson and Pavlov. The Scientific Point of View, of which J. B. S. Haldane writes, is making slow headway. He says, "If the St. Louis Post-Dispatch were to publish a daily warning of the early signs of cancer of the womb, it would save many lives, but it would certainly lose in circulation, and probably be prosecuted for indecency."

Einstein on the statistical law in physics, H. E. Howe on the economics of chemistry, and Owen D. Young on the social and economic implications of electrical power,—these are good articles, and we might add Dr. Morris Fishbein on the present status of research in medicine. Paul deKruif on his hobby, Death-Fighters, and Sir Philip Gibbs on Death-Makers: The Next War, have written Sunday supplement articles. The same might be said of some of the remaining articles on The Future of America, though we would have to except Keyserling on America's Spiritual Progress, Taft on Reform of the Criminal Law, Hillman on Labor in the United States, and Leacock on American Humor. The book ends with a brief bibliographical note on each author.

Some of the articles have obviously been cramped because the authors are not popular writers but men of research. They are all necessarily brief, which in a number of cases forced the writers to take refuge on important points behind apologies such as "space does not permit." On the other hand, this awareness of space and brevity has forced the numerous contributors to pack in neater parcels,—and this on the whole makes the book pleasant reading.

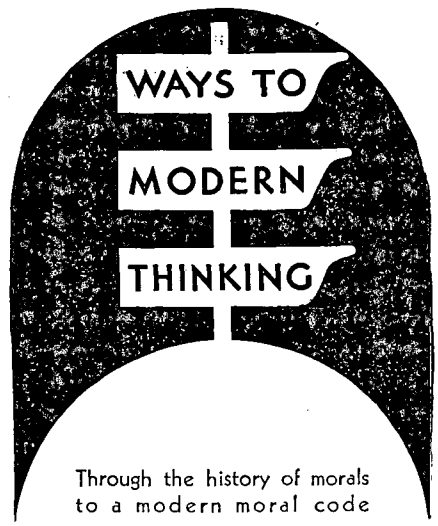
Seth Low, Jr., College NELS ANDERSON

Lady with a Hatchet

CARRY NATION, *by Herbert Asbury. Knopf. 307 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

CARRY NATION was, as Herbert Asbury says, one of the most extraordinary characters of American history. For most of her life an unknown, small-town housewife, struggling desperately against poverty, finding solace in Fundamentalist sects of one sort or another, and something of a nuisance to her neighbors and fellow church members, she suddenly became a front-page sensation in the cause of prohibition. She believed that she had been commissioned by the Lord to smash the "joints," operating as openly as modern speak-easies, in dry Kansas.

Her own town of Medicine Lodge received her first visitation, and she was so dramatic and so thorough in her bar-smashing and saloon-wrecking onslaughts that she was able to run the bootleggers out of business; she dried up her village almost overnight. Her next crusade took her to Kiowa, a near-by town more wide-open and disreputable than Medicine Lodge, and here again she was completely successful. Her next theater was Wichita, the center of the liquor gang, where she went to reconnoiter, and lost her head upon seeing a picture of Cleopatra at the Bath over the resplendent bar of the Hotel Carey. She proceeded to wreck that saloon show-place of the city, and a sizeable civil war broke out between her followers



Through the history of morals to a modern moral code

Through the schools of psychological thought to a complete modern psychology—through the maze of scientific discovery to a modern philosophy.

MEN AND MORALS
by Woodbridge Riley

The story of morals from primitive man to the present, introducing the personalities of all the great moralists who present in their own words the morals of their times. Problems of Sex, Crime, War, Property, Children, Business, Politics—the whole amazing panorama of Right and Wrong throughout the Ages. $5.00

The SCIENCES and PHILOSOPHY
by J. S. Haldane

England's greatest biologist faces the chief intellectual problem of today: "What should a modern man believe in the face of the attacks by science on the faith, ideals, and illusions of his fathers?" He takes the reader through science to philosophy—a satisfying philosophy for modern men and women. $3.75

EVERYMAN'S PSYCHOLOGY
by Sir John Adams

Not since William James has one man gathered all the schools of psychology together and presented them so clearly, so understandingly, and with so many practical illustrations of how the human mind works. Everyman's Psychology, says Sir John Adams, is "psychology with the chill off." $2.50

For sale at your bookstore

DOUBLEDAY-DORAN GARDEN CITY, L. I.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What is this New Socialism?

All across America today there is an awakened interest in the aims and achievements of the New Socialism.

Now, in one intensely interesting book you may have the latest thoughts of the leaders who are making Socialism come alive. This book is:—

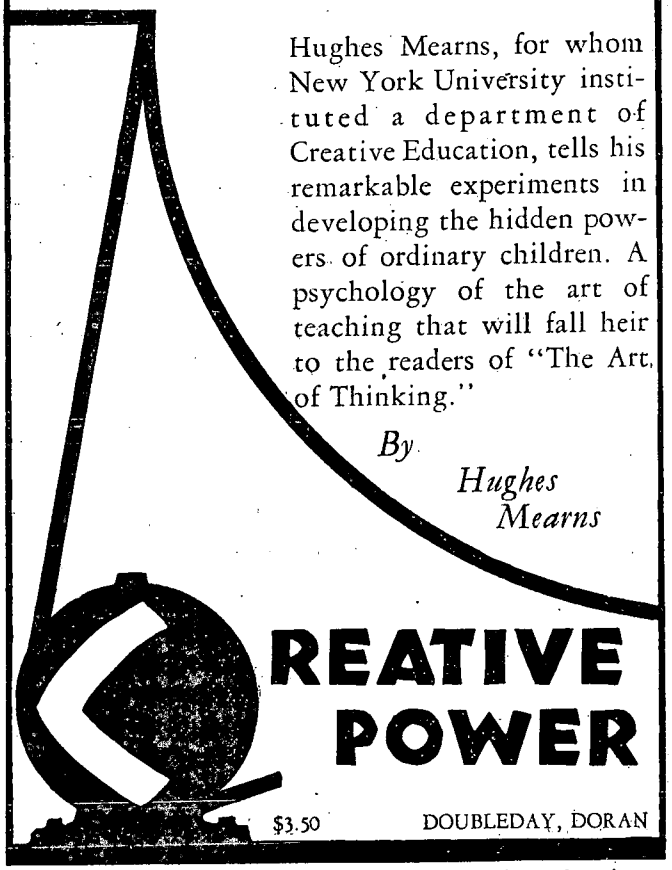
The Socialism of Our Times

Some of the contributors are Norman Thomas, Stuart Chase, Paul Douglas, H. S. Raushenbush, Paul Blanshard, Roger Baldwin, Harry Elmer Barnes, Harry Laidler, Harold J. Laski.

Price 50 Cents. Published by Vanguard Press for the

League for Industrial Democracy
112 East 19th Street, New York City

DEVELOPING THE CHILD'S CREATIVE DISTINCT



Hughes Mearns, for whom New York University instituted a department of Creative Education, tells his remarkable experiments in developing the hidden powers of ordinary children. A psychology of the art of teaching that will fall heir to the readers of "The Art of Thinking."

By Hughes Mearns

$3.50 DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

and her enemies. She became a figure of national prominence, and her success in Wichita made her the radical leader of the prohibition movement.

She did not keep her leadership long, however, for her many eccentricities, violence and stubborn will-power lost her many partisans. She claimed divine authority, through visions and bibliomancy, for her acts, and would have no criticism, or helpers as equals; nor would she take advice. Her husband, David Nation, eventually sued for divorce, on charges of cruelty and desertion, and won. She had so little sense of reality that she ascribed his desire for separation to a conspiracy of the Republicans!

Mr. Asbury's biography is a fascinating account of her background and activities, straightforwardly written, and not the burlesque one might have expected from a "modern" biographer of so odd and obscessed—if not actually crazy—a person as Carry Nation was. He has not made as much of the lunacy in her family—her mother believed herself to be Queen Victoria—as many of the biographers of the day would have done; he has been most thoroughly the reporter in his treatment of her: the simple chronicle of her activities is so startling that embellishment would be altogether too much.

She was chiefly useful in obtaining publicity for the worst side of the saloon business. She created an uproar: riots, rotten-egging, beatings, dramatic smashing of bottles and mirrors and glasses; she stayed in the headlines longer than most celebrities do. "And since publicity for Carry Nation meant also publicity for the liquor traffic, the net result of her fantastic exploits was to keep the worst features of the saloon constantly before the public eye, and to encourage the anti-liquor organizations to greater political aggressiveness, although few admitted, or even recognized, the basic source of their inspiration."

And not least among her abilities was a gorgeous flow of language, frequently billingsgate, but sometimes brilliant enough to flower into "Government, like dead fish, stinks worse at the head." A profitable and amusing book.

New York City COLEY TAYLOR

Agrarian Mexico

THE MEXICAN AGRARIAN REVOLUTION, *by Frank Tannenbaum. The Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution. Macmillan. 538 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

THE problem of land distribution, basic in any nation, has been dominant in Mexico since the Spanish Conquest. Before 1519 the Mexican people had a stable land system of well-defined ownership. Under Spanish rule they lost their rights until by the middle of the eighteenth century the church alone held between one-half and three-fourths of all the land. The first attack upon this concentration was the confiscation of Jesuit property in 1767, followed by the law of 1856 and the Constitution of 1857. These and other attempts to produce decentralization were defeated under the Diaz regime.

It finally devolved upon the Revolution (1910 to the present) vigorously to attack the problem. Carranza, in 1915, took the first step in the return of lands to villages. This move was later embodied in the Constitution of 1917, which vested ultimate land ownership in the nation, gave the right of private ownership only to Mexicans and placed definite responsibility for distribution upon the federal, state and local governments. Opposition naturally followed reform: the new system, it was claimed, opens the floodgates of political corruption and hinders the development of land, which can best be done by private enterprise; others claimed it did not go far enough. The government, however, courageously fortified its determination with new administrative laws aimed at correcting shortcomings.

In Mexico today, the right to own land has been granted to nearly all the people; idle lands are increasingly being used; collective ownership has displaced individual possession; the government holds 60 per cent more land than in 1912; 17 per cent of the villages entitled to own land; 20 per cent (estimate) of the heads of rural families actually owned land in 1923; and "the revolution has freed approximately one-half of the rural population from serfdom." Foreigners, who own one-fifth of all the privately owned land and 16.2 per cent of all the land in Mexico, have had their rights definitely limited. The population is steadily shifting from the feudal *haciendas*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to free villages; political power has passed from the landed aristocracy to the agricultural and industrial worker; community agricultural effort has displaced individualistic enterprise; cooperative effort is solving local problems; a strong education movement is attacking rural illiteracy and indifference; and the entire rural community has been given a status which scarcely any other people enjoys.

Mr. Tannenbaum, by intensive study on the field, the examination of unpublished documents and conference with Mexican officials has succeeded in presenting a coherent picture of the land problem and of the movement which is seeking to solve it. The work, however, suffers from the usual shortcomings of books of this type: it attempts to isolate and discuss in detail a single problem and fails to show its relations to other phases of life; it aims to portray a revolution and leaves out the flesh and blood of the movement; it examines the situation in Mexico without placing it with respect to the movement elsewhere. Thus it becomes a somewhat academic book, statistical, dry and unmoving. Of actual information it gives no more than McBride's The Land System of Mexico (1923); and for a significant, illuminating book in English the public will still turn to Gruening's masterful Mexico and Its Heritage (1928). Yet Mr. Tannenbaum has given the English reader a workable manual, packed with facts, carefully wrought with important conclusions easily discoverable.

CONSTANTINE PANUNZIO.

San Diego Teachers' College.

A Modern Prophet

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS: *A Biographical Sketch, by Jacob De Haas. Bloch Publishing Company. 296 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic*

THE Brandeis best known to readers of Survey Graphic is the Brandeis who as far back as 1896, twenty years before President Wilson nominated him to the Supreme Court, had won recognition among lovers of social righteousness as "the people's attorney," and who, in an impressive series of opinions from the Supreme Court has given luminous utterance to his favorite doctrine of *noblesse oblige* as the ultimate touchstone of the gold in all human conduct.

This Brandeis, Jacob DeHaas knows, too. But there is another Brandeis whom DeHaas also knows with the intimacy of one who helped to create him—the Brandeis whose *noblesse oblige* roots back beyond the age of chivalry deep into the spiritual origins of the Priest People, and who "has come to be known as Israel's greatest spiritual guide and most practical advisor to this generation." It is this Brandeis, convert to Zionism, who in 1914 became chairman of the Zionist Provisional Emergency Committee and who for ten years thereafter was the leader of the Jewish Nationalist Movement, in whom DeHaas is primarily interested and to whom he devotes the greater part of his book. His first chapter reviews contemporary Jewish history; his last chapters give a critical analysis of the facts which led Brandeis to withdraw from the Zionist leadership.

To the non-Jewish reader this Zionist emphasis may at first be repellent as setting a great American in a too parochial framework; but if he will read the book through he will find that DeHaas has not only enriched his knowledge of the man Brandeis, but has also enlarged his conception of the spiritual implications of democracy in our modern civilization. For Brandeis has himself said that his approach to Zionism was through Americanism: "Throughout the long years which represent my own life, I have been to a great extent separated from Jews, I am very ignorant in things Jewish. But recent experiences, public and professional, have taught me this: I find Jews possessed of those very qualities which we of the twentieth century seek to develop in our struggle for justice and democracy; a deep moral feeling which makes them capable of noble acts; a deep sense of the brotherhood of man; and a high intelligence, the fruit of three thousand years of civilization."

This inheritance, Brandeis came to feel, imposed upon every Jew the duty to treasure it, and to make it increasingly fruitful. His observation of the morally cleansing effect of the new nationalism in Ireland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere, convinced him that the nationalist ideal of Zionism was essential to the integrity of the Jewish spirit and to the contribution which the Jews owe to mankind. (*Continued on page* 176)

Books that are Tools for the Social Worker

International Relations
Revised Edition
By RAYMOND L. BUELL

This standard and comprehensive survey of international relations from the political, racial, and economic standpoints has been revised and brought up to date. The author analyzes and interprets the different factors and policies which control international life with the insight of intimate sudy. $5.00

Psychology
Revised Edition
By ROBERT S. WOODWORTH

In revising this most popular book in psychology, Professor Woodworth has not only incorporated into the volume the latest findings and research, but also has rearranged the material on a more logical basis, presenting first the broader topics and then the more specialized forms of activity. No other book presents the subject of general psychology with such lucidity and charm of syle. $3.00

Jewish Music
By A. Z. IDELSOHN

"It is no exaggeration to call it the most important contribution to the scholarship of the subject which has been published in English."—HAROLD W. THOMPSON in *The Diapason* $6.00

Principles of Rural—Urban Sociology
By PITIRIM SOROKIN
and CARLE C. ZIMMERMAN

"The book is thorough and scholarly but never dull or obscure. . . . Altogether it is a thought-provoking book excellently fitted to the sociology classroom and for the reading table of anyone interested in education and human progress."—*School Executive Magazine.* $4.50

American Marriage and Family Relationships
By ERNEST R. GROVES
and WILLIAM F. OGBURN

"It is one of the most useful contributions that has been made to one of the most important subjects with which modern society has to deal."—PAUL POPENOE in *The Journal of Social Hygiene* $4.50

A Social Interpretation of Education
By JOSEPH K. HART

"The book is an eloquent and timely plea, in this day of idolatry of technique, for a school that is more closely integrated with the actual currents of the community life of which it is a part."—HARVEY ZORBAUGH in *The Journal of Educational Psychology.* $4.50

Race Attitudes in Children
By BRUNO LASKER

"Mr. Bruno Lasker has written a highly purposeful and lively book which will be useful to teachers and parents. It explores, nimbly and inclusively, the entire range of the child's attitude toward children and adults of other races and nationalities."—*The Nation* $4.00

The Science of Public Welfare
By ROBERT W. KELSO

"Deals clearly and effectively with the legal background and historical development of our efforts to cope with problems of poverty, of insanity and mental defect, of crime and disease."—MARY CLARKE BURNETT in *The Survey.* $3.50

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY
INCORPORATED
ONE PARK AVE. NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EAST-WEST MAGAZINE

A beautiful, inspiring, illustrated magazine devoted to Oriental subjects. Many famous writers of East and West. Articles on the non-sectarian spiritual message of India, and the three-fold development of man's body, mind and soul. Practical metaphysics and psychology simply presented.

A free sample copy of EAST-WEST will be mailed if 10c is sent to cover postage and handling

"YOGODA"

a 70-page descriptive booklet outlining the system and practical technique for physical development, health, concentration and spiritual growth, taught by Swami Yogananda of India, and endorsed by Amelia Galli-Curci, Luther Burbank, Vladimir Rosing, Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, Countess Ilya Tolstoy, Louis E. Van Norman and thousands of other American students.

Send 10c for descriptive booklet "Yogoda"

EAST-WEST
509 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Important New Books

Psychology and Industrial Efficiency
By Harold E. Burtt. A practical summary of the tested knowledge of applied psychology as used in industrial organizations. Illustrated. $3.00

Vocational Psychology and Character Analysis
By Harry L. Hollingworth. A practical aid to the choice of a vocation and the wise selection and handling of employees in all lines of work. $3.00

Fields of Work for Women
By Miriam Simons Leuck. A standard guide revised and brought up to date. $2.50

Just Normal Children
By Florence Mateer. Behavior problems of normal children presented in useful question-and-answer form. $2.50

At All Booksellers

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
35 West 32d Street New York

CITIZENSHIP FROM THE CHRISTIAN VIEWPOINT

Civic Duties, Government, Law and its Enforcement;
Crime, Public Opinion and Christian Society

Studies for
Churches, Clubs and other Community Groups
Prepared by Leaders in Civic and Religious Fields

Published monthly in
THE INSTITUTE
Full Course—9 numbers—75 cents
The American Institute of Sacred Literature
The University of Chicago
Dept. 350 Chicago, Ill.

Just off the Press
THIRD REVISED EDITION
of the
Chicago Standard Budget for Dependent Families
Helpful to case workers through the country in planning family budgets
CHICAGO COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES
203 NORTH WABASH AVENUE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
PRICE, 25c

SUBSCRIBE HERE

The Survey—Twice a Month—$5.00 (including the Graphic)
Survey Graphic—Monthly—$3.00
Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19th St., New York
Name..... Address..... 1-29

His addresses on Zionism, which DeHaas reprints at length, reveal the genius at once of "the people's attorney" and of this modern prophet of the Priest People. They make DeHaas' book more than a biographical sketch, as he modestly calls it; through them it becomes a vivid interpretation of the ideas and aspirations which in our day have stirred nations to a new birth throughout the world.

ROBERT W. BRUÈRE

Birth of Religions

THE SAVIORS OF MANKIND, *by W. R. Van Bushkirk. Macmillan. 536 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

"THE great ideals of life," said Felix Adler, "are pang-born. The great religions have sprung from acute distress." It was a conviction like this rather than a dominant theological interest which led to the writing of this volume. What stimulus, what social and personal necessities, moved the saviors of mankind? "Religions have always appeared in times of national crises," Dr. Van Buskirk declares, "and are to be regarded as the highest answer of an aspiring soul to the perils and needs of the hour."

Thus the book before us offers a social interpretation of the historic religions in terms of biographies of the founders. For example, along with the problem of liberating his people from Egypt, Moses was obliged to restore their faith in God. Oppressed Israel would take to no other God than that of the fathers; and this God must deliver his people after all the years of neglect or apparent impotence. Hence there was need of a God of signs and wonders and mighty acts. Isaiah of the Exile must teach his people that the God who afflicted them used Babylon as an instrument and was therefore God of all the nations. Jesus saw that neither Pharisaic caution nor zealot hate for Rome was the way out for his people, but a new attitude of repentance. They must adopt toward their oppressors the attitude God maintains toward friend and foe. Saul of Tarsus agonized over the need of a religion to make the whole world one, as the mystery cults of his day could not do.

This is also the method which the author employs in treating of Lao-Tze, Confucius, Gautama, Zoroaster, Aakhnaton, Socrates, and Mahomet. His canvas is broad; and different readers will take exception to many of the details of his pictures. In the chapter on Jesus, for example, he differs with Klausner in that he regards Jesus as a believer in Jewish nationality. Moore would not agree with his views on the Pharisees, or Torrey on the date of the Second Isaiah. His bias is conservative enough for him to hold that the story of the plagues in Egypt is historical and that it is even probable Moses foresaw them (pp. 222-227). Of the resurrection of Jesus, he says, "We must admit that they [the disciples] saw him in some manner—in a form that was for them positive evidence that he was alive" (p. 406).

The best in the book is the attempt to light up the social backgrounds against which the saviors of mankind did their teaching. Other writers would have less hesitation about dismissing as such the myths and legends. The greatness of a leader is not diminished by the fact that legends grew up about him in a period untrained in the canons of modern historians. On the contrary, the myth-making is itself a tribute to the greatness. Who but the most impressive become heroes of wonder-tales?

Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society HENRY NEUMANN

Religion—There She Budges

THE PRESENT CRISIS IN RELIGION, *by W. E. Orchard. Harpers. 281 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*
THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN KNOWLEDGE. *A Symposium. Harcourt, Brace. 780 pp. Price $6.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

IT IS a matter of simple history that every one of the Christian sects has at some time or other declared itself in the possession of the ultimate Christian truth, without which salvation was highly problematical, if not actually impossible.

Therefore, "human nature being what it is," the simplest and most obvious solution for the problem of Christian unity is for the Methodist to invite all Christians to become Methodists; the Baptist to invite all Christians to become Baptists; and the Catholic to invite all Christians to become Catholics. Such invitations will be proof of good-will, and cannot possibly

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

involve embarrassing after-effects, since none of those who are invited will respond to the invitation.

Doctor Orchard is an Anglican. His suggestion for Christian unity is, therefore, that all Christians become Anglicans. To quote from page 248: "The leaders of all such bodies [the other sects] would, of course, accept the full Catholic faith and loyally seek to introduce those whom they influenced . . . to the higher doctrines and specific forms of Christianity. . . . The bodies which now call themselves Catholic (Greek, Roman, Anglican), could provide both the doctrinal instruction and the sacramental worship. . . . The whole might then be governed by a constitutional and benevolent papacy. . . . Access to all the sacraments would be left open to all . . . who had sufficiently confessed their faith." This procedure, he argues, would "provide a sufficiently coherent, responsible, and continuous body at the center [of Christianity] . . . which would constantly draw souls in from the circumference to full sacramental religion."

It is a matter of vital personal faith that the Angelican shall insist in the value—to him—of his church, with its background, its doctrines and forms of worship. But when an Angelican or a Methodist or a baptist or a Catholic or anybody else puts down his own chosen religion as the only possible basis upon which the body of Christ can unite, he lays himself open to the charge of unChristlike arrogance.

It is this reviewer's opinion that Christian unity will begin to be accomplished first in those denominations which make no pretense at all of being Catholic; which are most aware of their own shortcomings; and which are humble enough earnestly to desire the contribution which other groups would be able to make to a union of their forces.

The best hope for Christian unity, both organic and sacramental, is achieved by a careful study of a good modern history of the Christian movement. Religion moves slowly, but nevertheless it moves. Such a history as the one named above is almost as valuable, however, for what it leaves out as for what it includes. Growth of the papacy? Humanism? Reformation? American Christianity? One looks in vain for more than the briefest mention of any of these matters, and others. But the 780 pages of this volume bristle with imposing names; and if the reader is willing to fill up the gaps by reading from other histories which have been better organized, he can gather scattered and incomplete ideas on some of the salient features of Christian history, from this work.

Longmont, Colorado. CHARLES STAFFORD BROWN

American Roots

THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN, 1492-1848, *by Herbert Ingram Priestley. Macmillan. 411 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

THERE is both a positive and a negative side to the reform of American history teaching. If an absurd and largely prejudiced prominence has been given to the influence of English-speaking immigrants on the American settlement and development, the fault lies partly in a deliberate falsification of the facts and partly in the lack of equally detailed and authentic information on the contributions of the other peoples that have colonized North America. First, then, as a much needed complement to existing textbooks, this account of Spanish, French, Dutch and Swedish history in North America is highly welcome. But, better still, the author has fulfilled this task with admirable thoroughness and in a way to hold the imagination of even the laggard student.

How much we owe to Spanish initiative and perseverance has, perhaps, never been fully appreciated except by the few who temperamentally or because of their religious affiliation are particularly drawn toward this phase of our national becoming. As a matter of fact, it was the Spaniards rather than the Yankees who, with infinite patience, brought the highest products and traits of European culture to the New World and first created an intrinsically American art and literature. On the purely material side, the list of their agricultural and horticultural transplantations, often successful only after many decades of costy experiment, is astonishing. Adverse propaganda has so thoroughly closed our eyes to the real achievements not only of saintly missionaries but also of many sturdy laymen imbued with high ideals that many pages of Mr. Priestley's account strike one almost with the force of novelty.

But the book is not one-sided. (*Continued on page* 184)

DELIVERED TO YOUR DOOR!
NEWEST FICTION and NON-FICTION
by messenger anywhere in Manhattan

OUT-OF-TOWN PARCEL POST SERVICE
(Postage Additional)
Transit Time Allowed

25¢
RENTAL PER WEEK

20% Membership Discount on all purchases.
Some of the 300 titles on our current list:

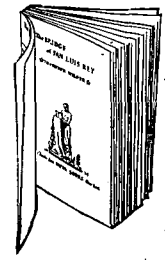
In the Wilderness—Undset
Farewell to Arms—Hemingway
Ultima Thule—Richardson
A Modern Comedy—Galsworthy
Up to Now—Alfred E. Smith
Beethoven—Romain Rolland
July, '14—Emil Ludwig
New American Caravan—Mumford
Meaning of Culture—Powys
Hans Frost—Walpole
The Maurizius Case—Wasserman
Dido, Queen of Hearts—Atherton
The Hawbucks—Masefield
The Unwilling God—Marks
The Way of Eden—Cabell
Hudson River Bracketted—Wharton
Chariot Wheels—Thompson
Good Companions—Priestley
The Methodist Faun—Parrish
Chapter the Last—Hamsun
Borgia—Zona Gale
Black Roses—Young
Class of 1902—Glaeser
Uncertain Trumpet—Hutchinson
Field of Honor—Donn Byrne
The Dark Journey—Green
Roper's Row—Warwick Deeping
They Stooped to Folly—Glasgow
The Captive—Marcel Proust
The Unlit Lamp—Radclyffe Hall
All Quiet on Western Front—Remarque
Dr. Krasinki's Secret—Shiel
The Omnibus of Crime—Sayers
Babes in the Wood—Arlen
Little Novels—Arthur Schnitzler
Dynamo—Eugene O'Neill
Grandmother Brown's 100 Years—Brown
Queen Elizabeth—Anthony
The Prince of Wales—Townsend
Cyrano—Cameron Rogers
The Incredible Borgias—Klabund
Mrs. Eddy—Edwin F. Dakin
Henry VIII—Hackett
Seven Iron Men—de Kruif
The Tragic Era—Bowers
Men and Machines—Chase
Mansions of Philosophy—Durant
Preface to Morals—Lippman

Check 5 titles above and one of your selections will be sent with complete list. Mail $1 for Life Membership with your name and address. Books may be taken weekly or semi-monthly. Start and stop when you choose. Rental bill rendered monthly.

THE BOOK-A-WEEK SERVICE
Dept. 24, 45 West 45th Street, New York City

NEW BOOK CLUB

12 Books *for* $5



EVERY month a new book delivered to your house on the day of publication. To show you how fine they are we'll send you one book on approval together with complete details of our plan. If you like it, send us $5 and you receive a new Paper Book every month for a whole year. If you do not like the book, return it to us and you will be under no obligation. This offer is open for a limited time only, so clip the coupon now.

PAPER BOOKS, Charles Boni, Publisher, 100SG
80 Fifth Avenue, New York

Please send me, free, a sample of the Paper Book, and details of your plan. Within 5 days after receiving the book I will send you $5.00 for a charter subscription for the Paper Books, or return the book.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....
($5.50 in Canada, $6.00 abroad) Send check with coupon if you prefer.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PITTSBURGH, ESSEN AND MANCHESTER

(*Continued from page* 125)

a scheme of mutual protection against as great odds as it would have been to float a new life insurance company in the midst of an epidemic. The British "dole," precisely speaking, applies to the allowances paid to war-time munition workers and soldiers during the difficult years of reconstruction; and the insurance system itself should be considered separately.

I spent a day with the business man who directs the employment service in Leeds, and looked in on a committee of citizens who were hearing appeals in the cases of men stricken off the list because of their failure to seek work. The insurance benefits and the employment exchange are the two complementary parts of the system. Had it not been in operation in the days when most of the industries in Leeds were down and 70,000 people were out of work, there would have been riot and bloodshed on the streets, the director told me. Last summer they had 8,000 unemployed wage-earners receiving benefits. When they got the number down to 5,000, he said, the system would be solvent locally as straight insurance. That is, the premiums paid by workers-on-pay and by employers would match the benefits spread among workers-out-of-work. Meanwhile, it was as if a factory with 8,000 men and women on its pay-roll were kept going on part time. This not only gave the unemployed workers a cushion against dread and starvation; it gave them something to pay landlords, butchers and bakers. Instead of the spiral of local prosperity being pressed down, it was jacked up. Moreover, through their employment exchange, they knew quickly of work openings in the district, the sincerity of the man out of a job was tested, and some measure of modern organized efficiency was applied to the task of re-engaging him as a producer. Every morning, Leeds knew exactly where it stood in the matter of employment—and public works could be schemed so as to dovetail with private operations. No American city has such knowledge or such a system—but the citizens of Leeds, I was told, managers and men alike, would no more go back to the old tragic dishevelment than they would abandon their city fire department and their mutual fire insurance societies on the contention that every property owner should look out for his own building.

WE prize our free initiatives. We hail the advances of applied science which give us keener tools and new motive powers. But at the same time we are becoming aware of dislocated and dislodged workers who are with us not as deserters from effort nor as the routed battalions of hard times, but as camp followers of good times who have lost step in the ranks. We are coming to reckon with the fact that much modern unemployment, and its twin, irregular employment, are man-made risks which, if he will, man can compass and control.

I HAVE tried to make clear that the social progress emerging in Western Europe because of and in spite of the stresses of the war is not a narrow thing, to be measured by a single national excellence. Still less are these modern peoples content to measure it solely in money, or quantity of output, or the prosperity of the few. There is a new appreciation of energy, of the instigative abilities and incentives without which neither self-dependence nor social advance is possible. But there is a mounting insistence that the people most affected shall themselves have a say in the ordering of things through the discovery of team plays by which free men can work in concert without losing their freedom. There is profound conviction that no nation is economically healthy and solvent which does not set a fair bottom level below which it shall not let the hazards and vicissitudes of modern organized production press down the individual and the family.

ENERGY, self-control, security—these they have set out to conserve. How have we forged ahead in the United States in these same twenty years? American machines and cars and tractors go out to the ends of the world, and American scientific management is the object of study and adaptation everywhere. In combustion engines, electrical appliances, giant power, we are putting energy at the elbow of humankind as never before. Just as the Germans have built on their national aptitudes in bringing social security to new estate, just as the British have unlimbered under new conditions their ancient penchant for self-government, so we have reinforced and carried to new lengths our genius for initiative. But if we are to take a leaf out of the experience and planning of our great contemporaries we cannot afford to center on one value in our industrial society at the expense of others. Only a lopsided progress would thus issue.

Our gains in bringing democracy into our working life have been sketchy. We still think more in terms of industrial cleavage than of industrial cooperation. In the South we see repeated the gruelling community experiences of the mill villages of the North; hired help warned to keep their place. Yet it was in a railroad repair shop in the Pittsburgh steel center itself that the Baltimore & Ohio and the machinists union united in experimenting with a new triangular set-up—the unions employing an engineer to collaborate with the technicians of the management—not alone in smoothing away grievances but in regularizing employment and developing efficiency. The showing was such that the plan has been adopted by two great railway systems. A former president of one of the Pittsburgh steel companies was quoted to me recently as saying that there has been nothing less than a revolution in the attitude of the companies toward the human factor in production. Throughout American industry progressive managers and engineers, psychiatrists and personnel workers, are building up piece by piece the art of organizing work on a different basis from the old motivations of fear and dictation. In the garment trades we have our outstanding demonstrations of the possibilities of union-management collaboration both in shop governance and in augmented production. Yet as a whole, we are a long way from carrying over into the economic field, now that we are half of us urban industrial workers, the principles we worked out in our civil arrangements as an agricultural people.

When it comes to the third measure by which I have attempted to assay English and German developments, we have a meager showing.

I refer to the security of the human integers in our industrial organization, and to the households they stand for. True we have made great strides in the conservation of life and health in the last twenty years. We have applied science to our bodily well-being. The twelve-hour day is gone in steel and much child labor has been weeded out. In those twenty years we have carried through a revolution with respect to one great hazard of modern production—industrial accidents. We have applied safety engineering to the risks of the day's work. In state after state we have adopted workmen's compensation laws by which human wear and tear is made a charge on industry, and through insurance has spread its waste out on to the consumers so that with every yard of cloth or ton of coal or mile of railroad travel we buy, we pay a bit in order that the burden of this risk shall not come down solely on the home of the killed and injured worker.

But with respect to the hazard of industrial unemployment, which ravels life and livelihood as devastatingly, we have left things at loose ends. We pay the highest wages and have the highest standards of living of any nation, but we have given scant heed to the back-set human eddies of our rapids of production. We have no statistics of unemployment that are worth shucks, and only with the new census will make a belated start. We have let our national employment service dry up since the war. We have failed to enact legislation providing for throwing public works into gear when industrial operations slacken. In 1921, on President Hoover's initiative, our first national conference on unemployment was held. It

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dealt not only with programs for emergent relief, but projected constructive action. Progressive corporations have cut down their labor turnover; statistics of stocks in hand have steadied the markets, the Federal Reserve system has used its discount rates as a conserving force with respect to booms and slumps. These things have made for stability; a great good, but not synonymous with security. High wages, low interest, and market demand have combined to put pressure upon industrial executives to install machinery and institute changes in processes which cut down the cost of production; but we have neglected to devise collective methods to realign as wage-earners the workers displaced by these changes or to cushion the transition so as not to disrupt the livelihoods of whole districts. The Hoover committee's experts point out that even in the most prosperous of the seven fat years under review, there was a huge body of unemployment. Its personnel might change, but its persistence was unmistakable.

The Federation of Settlements has been the first national body of social workers to pool their testimony with respect to the people who thus drop through the fissures of our prosperity. At its annual meeting in Chicago in June, a preliminary report was made by Helen Hall of University House, Philadelphia, chairman of the committee in charge. Among the 300 case schedules turned in by neighborhood centers in thirty cities are clues to some of the sources of the new unemployment—ranging from a mixer of inks for color advertisements in a Philadelphia printing house, whose skilled job was displaced by a machine, to a driver in South Boston who lost his winter's work through the introduction of artificial ice, and his summer's work when motor trucks supplanted the teams. Here is a painter in Chicago who was crowded out by the spray lacquer system which requires fewer men, and here a wood worker in Cleveland who lost out with the market change from wood to steel.

So the cases run, and in their wake, a reiterated experience—broken work, a steady degradation in the kind of work, until the casual labor level is reached. No less uniform is the sequence of makeshifts to which the unemployed families resorted. First cash savings were used; next watches and wedding rings, clothing and articles of furniture were realized upon. Charitable relief was sought often only as a last resort. The families moved into poorer quarters; sometimes repeated movings. Insurance policies lapsed, mortgages were foreclosed, promising children were forced to leave school, even to forego learning a trade, in order to take on a job that brought a few dollars. The mothers went to work, and food was pared. In case after case the effects of malnutrition were noted—babies born only to die because of insufficient food and exhaustion of the working mother. Jones, a longshoreman, out of work in Philadelphia, was beset with obligations he could not meet for his family of eight children. After the birth of the baby, the mother was advised to eat green vegetables to build up her failing strength, and also to buy surgical stockings. Yet they had not even carfare to take the baby back to the hospital three times a week to have her eyes treated. Cardini in New York had only five days work in eleven months previous to the unemployment study. His wife earned twelve dollars a week in a factory. "I got some troubles too that pulls me down," she confessed. "The doctor said I should rest and have an operation. But I haven't any time or any money. I stay up till one, two, three o'clock every night trying to keep the house clean and the children's clothes fit to wear to school. Maybe next summer if he [her husband] gets a job, I'll get a chance to rest up."

So the stories run, of the back-breaking effects of change and progress in a great industrial civilization, borne by those least able to sustain their weight. Stories of courage, of fortitude, of self-sacrifice, of neighborly care. The mother who starved herself that her children might not suffer is only one. And especially are they stories of our great anomalies.

We have instalment buying, part-time payments, all manner of schemes by which as a consumer, a working man may mortgage his income for months ahead; but nothing to give him and his household any surety to that income. As a producer, we dovetail him into a vast mechanism of production, beginning with his foreman and the bench he works at, and ranging through huge contrivances of machines, power plants, ship-

NOW READY

TWICE-BORN MINISTERS

By S. M. SHOEMAKER, JR.

Dr. Shoemaker presents a wealth of testimony from his own ministry as to the need for this larger endowment of grace for kindling the fire of devotion in the lives of others. $1.50

SHAM A NOVEL OF TODAY

By JOSEPH HOCKING

A challenge to religious life today. Author of Prodigal Daughters. Jacket in colors $2.00

THE MAKING OF A GREAT RACE

By EDWARD A. STEINER

This new work by the author of "On the Trail of the Immigrant," shows the results of immigration on the American people and also is prophetic for the future. $1.75

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY

158 Fifth Ave., New York 851 Cass St., Chicago

SCHOOL OF MYSTICISM

Friends Meeting House

144 East 20th Street New York City

First Term of 5 weeks begins October 21st

Lectures at 5:15 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

Information upon request

JOSIAH P. MARVEL
Director

SPEAKERS: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU. 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DRAMA

Second Subscription Bill

WINTER BOUND

by

THOMAS H. DICKINSON

PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE
IN THE GARRICK THEATRE

65 West 35 Street
New York City

Phone reservations Wisconsin 3430

Mat. Thurs. and Sat.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ping offices, banking and commercial ramifications. But as an unemployed man, we leave him with his bare hands and shoe leather. In his investigation of 754 workers for the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, Isador Lubin of the Institute of Economic Research reported that only one out of ten got their old jobs back after discharge and only one out of four jobs in any way similar to those formerly held. Nine secured their jobs only after eleven months of searching, 70 after six months, 171 after three months. What would we think of a sales service for washing-machines or electric refrigerators, for life insurance or building lots, that would make such a showing? Or would leave it to loose and disorganized and discouraged men to do the selling? Yet these men had something to sell. They were riveters, wire rollers, grinders, pipe fitters, weavers, spinners, punch press operators, cement mixers, musicians, cabinet makers, yard men, general utility men, draftsmen. The majority of them were between twenty-one and forty-five. Has America no inventive genius to devise plans by which such desirable efficiencies and skills, such tangible bundles of productive energy as these men had to offer, can be marketed without a wastage such as no business could stand without going bankrupt?

This is one of those chambered nautilus situations where beginnings can be made close to the ground and at home. As was brought out in our special number of Survey Graphic last April, there is not a town or district in the country where a nucleus of active people can not count. They are so counting in Cincinnati and St. Paul, in Cleveland, San Francisco, and Lincoln, and a growing group of cities. They can get at the facts of the local situation. They can help set going a campaign for regularity of employment among the employers of their community in the same way that local industrial safety campaigns are carried out—and with equal call on self-interest and public spirit. They can urge a program of public works reserves on city and county and state governments, so that road building and other public enterprises can come into play when business is depressed. They can organize a local employment service which will be something more modern than the old job-getting agencies, and a friendly alternative to the commercial offices with their sharp practices—a service that will draw into its operations some of the things that we have learned from vocational counseling and psychology, and will have an eye not only on what is to be done for old men out of work but on the annual influx of young men and women seeking work for the first time.

Here is something that should engage school teachers, social workers, "Y" workers, Boy Scout leaders, employers, labor leaders—a galaxy of vocational interests now largely unaligned though baffled with particuar phases of the problem. Such a nucleus can be a center for discussion and opinion that could join with similar groups elsewhere in securing state and federal action looking to an adequate statistical service, to public works reserves, to the rehabilitation of our public employment offices on modern lines, to commissions to canvass the need for industrial employment reserves after the manner of the commissions of inquiry that ushered in our compensation laws.

For while it may be that the English and German systems of employment exchanges linked with unemployment insurance will not fit our national temper, the challenge of their performance is inescapable. They have thrown a bulwark of protection about the households of their working people against a measurable, recurring and devastating hazard of modern production. They have set up able organizations to bring the work-needing man and the man-needing work together with the least waste motion. With fragmentary exceptions, we have done neither of these things. And the things we have thus left undone are the measure of the insecurity of our people—of our ineptness in setting straight and sound the family underpinnings of this new industrial society of ours—of a fault that reaches deep in the equilibrium of our common life.

AN ARAB VOICE

(*Continued from page* 134)

the first thing that repelled me when I went out of Jeddah halfway towards the Holy City [Mecca] were the armed Arabs. Not a herdsman, not a Bedouin in rags, but carried a rifle. Ignorance in arms! And not a hand to control it, and not a head to direct it to its own good. They were all out for loot, and they cut each others throats for it. Ignorance in arms! I turned away from it both in anger and in sorrow.

But in the Yaman, as we made our way from Aden slowly up the mountains to San'a, the situation was in a sense even worse. There we were confronted with Ignorance and Fanaticism in arms. The imam of the Yaman, he went on to explain, was making war on his neighbor, the idrisi, because the ancestors of the latter had come to Arabia a little later than his own, and because the idrisi belonged to a different Moslem sect, and because the idrisi was grateful to the British for making him a present of the seaport town of Hudaidah, which the imam of the Yaman himself coveted. Indeed, traditional rivalry and traditional enmity, traditional fanaticism and economic pressure were at the bottom of almost all the disunity he had come to Arabia to try to counteract. But he believed that Arabian rulers would respond to statesmanlike proposals for the composing of Arabia's differences and that, now that the hand of Turkey had been withdrawn, it might be possible to set up in Arabia itself a confederation of friendly states which ultimately might include even the countries now under mandate in the North. And so the Pan-Arab dream of reviving the activity of an almost dormant Arab culture through establishing an era of peace might be fulfilled.

KING Hussein of the Hedjaz already had shown a willingness to consider Rihani's suggestions to this effect. In fact it was King Hussein himself who sent Rihani into the South to negotiate treaties of alliance with his neighbors, the iman of the Yaman and the drisi of Asir.

The stories of Rihani's travels in Arabia as he has told them vividly in his own Arabic and English works are an epic. Anabasis and katabasis, negotiation and private consultation, success and disappointment, alternately fill the pages. There is less of the tedium of the march in his books than in the books of many of his predecessors. Conversely, there is much of social insight. For he held more intimate political discussions with his royal or princely hosts than did the majority of foreign explorers. He has communicated to us much more, too, of the delicacy and piquancy of his non-political conversations with leaders of thought in Arabia, or with the humblest of the common people, who opened their hearts and their minds to him because of the fitting quality of his speech. His learning and familiarity with the Arab poets, endeared him to the people.

That Rihani failed in the end to win ratification from King Hussein for the treaties he had negotiated in his name was naturally a source of disappointment to the weary negotiator, who believed in his cause. But his failure was a reflection on the wisdom of the king of the Medjaz rather than on that of Rihani. For King Hussein's isolation soon made him the victim of a Wahhabi expansionist movement which was already gathering force in the interior of Arabia under Sultan Abdul Aziz Ibn Saoud—even at the time when Rihani was urging the king of the Hedjaz to strengthen his position by entering into a defensive alliance with his southern neighbors. Now King Hussein is in exile in Cyprus, and Ibn Saoud reigns in his stead in the Hedjaz, as well as in the great interior country of Nejd and in El Hasa on the Persian Gulf.

It was a little before this expansive movement entered upon its most recent phase that Rihani discussed his hopes for Arabia with Ibn Saoud in his remote capital, Riyadh, as well as with the more accessible potentates of the coastal regions. Ibn Saoud listened, evidently with some approval, to what Rihani had to say. Friendship sprang up between the two men, philosopher and conqueror, and Rihani tarried in Riyadh for a time. And now, in retrospect, he has permitted us to see in the pages of Maker of Modern Arabia a vivid picture of the possibilities he himself found in what Ibn Saoud has been doing toward the transformation of Arabia.

No longer may it be said of the nomad tribesmen of the Arabian hills and deserts that there is not a hand to control them, nor a mind to direct them to their own good. Ibn Saoud has controlled them; Ibn Saoud is directing them—and hitherto at any rate his direction has been immensely to their advantage. Rihani tells how Ibn Saoud conceived the idea of domesticating the nomads in order to keep them under control. Every tribe or section of a tribe was allotted an area of land near a water spring, where the sheikh moved with his people and began to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

build villages and to till the soil. They were ordered to sell their camels. They fought for Ibn Saoud when there was need of fighting. But when there was need of peace they had to be prevented from engaging in forays of their own as they had always been accustomed to do in times past. Because they were zealous adherents of the puritan Wahhabi creed, Ibn Saoud was able to send missionaries among them, in the name of Islam, to preach the doctrine— backed as it was by ancient though neglected tradition—that a rich believer were better than a poor believer. They were encouraged to accumulate wealth in a way they had never done before. Interest in forays grew less keen. Raid and counter-raid have ceased except along the extreme borders of Ibn Saoud's dominions. And in the towns, never was such security in the memory of living man. No one dare touch what is not his. But Ignorance is still there.

Ibn Saoud is inaugurating a new era in the Arabian peninsula which so many centuries have found and left unchanged. Iraq is developing a national life of its own with prospect of being admitted shortly to membership in the League of Nations as a self-governing and independent country. Representative institutions have been established in the Lebanon, and among the people of Transjordan. Syria, after a two-year rebellion, is hoping to achieve a parliament (altough just what basis of agreement it can find with the French authorities is not yet clear) In Palestine, alone, of the Arabic-speaking territories of the Near East no progress seems to have been made yet toward achieving even a minimum of autonomy in national government. Here, too, however, there are leaders among the Arabs whose goal, like that of Rihani, is not the freedom of anarchy but the freedom of ordered government. International pressure has prevented their object from being attained hitherto; race riots and massacre have made it more difficult; but disappointment has not stampeded them into militant obduracy. These leaders await an opportunity to discuss the affairs of Palestine with British and Zionist officials in the spirit of moderation. It is to be hoped that the service they are prepared to render their country will not be ignored by champions on one side or the other of repression or of violence.

WHEN LADIES SCRAP

(*Continued from page* 129)

he baptizes the baby—granted that he attends on no other occasion? If one does not come home at the appointed hour (and one seldom does) shall she be locked in? Or locked out? Or (if she is colored) merely "chastized?" But why suggest excuse for battle? The real fighter needs no excuse. The mistress of her art can make a quarrel out of nothing. Only to the novice do I suggest some combination, variation, and reiteration of the above.

In general I agree with Solomon that "a soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words" can be depended upon to stir it up. Blows come afterwards. But the tongue provides the spark that lights the fuse. I have heard of a local family whose members have not spoken for fifteen years. I should like to meet them. Has their method produced peace, or disturbed it all the more? Does the dove of quiet brood over them? Or are they making faces at each other? I cannot formulate more rules until I know. On this point my experience is incomplete. Quarreling in all languages known and unknown I understand. But can one quarrel and be speechless? I await from other observers accurate statistics on the deaf and dumb.

IMMIGRANTS UNDER THE QUOTA

(*Continued from page* 139)

whose ideals congressmen declare are so inimical to our inherited institutions. The newspapers, which more and more tend to measure events not by their real importance but by their value as entertainment, have reported comparatively little of this important industrial experiment, perhaps on the whole Chicago's most significant contribution to one of the most vexed of our social problems—a contribution in large part from our immigrant population. (*Continued on page* 184)

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers

is a volunteer group of a million and a half members engaged in promoting child welfare in home, school, church, and community; raising the standards of home life; securing more adequate laws for the care and protection of women and children; inducing parents and teachers to cooperate intelligently in the training of the child; and developing between educators and the general public united efforts to secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, moral and spiritual education.

For several years the National Congress has conducted the Summer Round-Up campaign to send into the first grade of school in September children one hundred percent free from remedial defects. It has sponsored better movie and safety campaigns and projects for the development of rural parent-teacher associations. Its permanent platform contains the Seven Objectives in Education. The headquarters are located at 1201 Sixteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of SURVEY GRAPHIC, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1929.

State of New York, } ss.
County of New York, }

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John D. Kenderdine, who, having been duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the SURVEY GRAPHIC and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Editor, Paul U. Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Managing Editor, Arthur Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Business Manager, John D. Kenderdine, 112 East 19 Street, New York City.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 St., New York City, a non-commercial corporation under the laws of the State of New York with over 1,800 members. It has no stocks or bonds. President, Robert W. deForest, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Vice-Presidents, Julian W. Mack, 1224 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.; V. Everit Macy, "Chilmark," Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Secretary, John Palmer Gavit, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

[Signed] JOHN D. KENDERDINE, Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of September, 1929.

[Seal] MARTHA HOHMANN,
Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York,
New York County Clerk's No. 156; New
York County Register's No. 55-O.
My Commission Expires May 15, 1930.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Traveler's Notebook

The PRESIDENT

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST BOARDWALK HOTEL

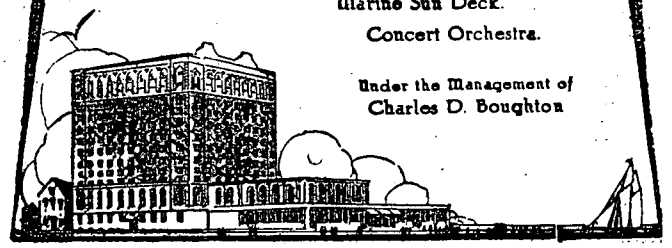
Offers for the Fall and Winter Season

Single Rooms with Bath—
From $28.00 weekly, European Plan
or $49.00 weekly, American Plan.

Double Rooms with Bath—
From $42.00 weekly, European Plan
or $84.00 weekly, American Plan.

Sea Water Swimming Pool.
Marine Sun Deck.
Concert Orchestra.

Under the Management of
Charles D. Boughton



Peasant Embroidery

A large and growing stock of fine old examples of embroidery, by both Czechs and Slovaks, is offered tourists at fair prices, through the new Woman's Exchange department of

The Y. W. C. A.
Prague, Czechoslovakia

"What About This Miss Wald?"

WHEN, once upon a time, Margaret and Ramsay MacDonald spent part of their honeymoon on New York's East Side, in the years when that was the threshold to the New World for thousands of European immigrants, even the mistress of the House on Henry Street could scarcely have foreseen the part which one of her guests was to play in the spiritual fortunes of the continent from which they came.

And when, two years ago, Lillian D. Wald dropped her work to minister to a stricken friend and bring every resource to his desperate recovery, she could scarcely have guessed how soon he would be back among us in the flush of health; how swiftly one political lame duck would spread his wings and lead the flight that has written hope across the skies of the western world.

I am tempted to tell a story of that last occasion, when Mr. MacDonald lay sick in a hospital in Philadelphia, and Miss Wald had gone there to help muster specialists, physicians, nurses, to his succor. One night the doctors came to her. They felt their patient needed stimulants, but the hospital supply of brandy was second rate. Here was a poser. Mr. MacDonald is for temperance. Miss Wald is a convinced prohibitionist. But she was not stumped. She cast about in her mind for someone whose private stock would hold vintages as ancient and lawful as they were choice. She turned to Sir Joseph Duveen, the great collector and dealer in art—another long-time friend and well-wisher of the British labor leader. It was midnight or after, but she long-distanced her secretary in New York, asking her to 'phone to his house and to insist that she be put through to Sir Joseph himself. The butler was rightly outraged at the late call, but finally carried the message to his master's bedside.

The first train to Philadelphia that next morning brought Sir Joseph's secretary, and Sir Joseph's secretary brought his portfolio, and Sir Joseph's secretary's portfolio brought three bottles of French brandy for this high medicinal purpose. One of them was mid-Victorian. Another was contemporaneous with the Battle of Waterloo. The third and oldest bore the crest of the Bonapartes and came from the cellars of the great emperor himself. Miss Wald pledged her patient that he should get well and take this last back to England with him as trophy of friendship. Who knows but he has been saving it to break over the bows of the disarmament conference next January?

But he consented to have the bottle of 1815 uncorked. And as he lay there, scarcely able to lift his head, his imagination turned to the age in which it had been laid away. That was the year when the Iron Duke won his greatest campaign, his name to be linked forever with that of the victor of Trafalgar as champions of the British people. But Mr. MacDonald's memories dealt not with battles and heroes but with harmonies suggested by the blend he sipped. In those years Keats and Shelley and Byron were in voice. 1812 was to give Tschaikovsky the theme for one of his noblest compositions. 1815 was the year that Lady Hamilton died, the woman whom Admiral Nelson loved and the favorite model of the great Romney.

When Miss Wald later told Sir Joseph Duveen of the reception of his gifts, it spurred him to a fresh overture. If the sight of an old bottle provoked such sensitive musings, what might not a masterpiece of the same epoch, hung on the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

hospital wall at his bedside? Sir Joseph was for rifling his gallery of its choicest gem at the time—Romney's portrait of another great English beauty—the lovely Mrs. Davenport, only less famous than Lady Hamilton herself. This he proposed to bring to Philadelphia in his own motor car. It is a painting which magnates and museums were coveting with an envy that was pure and green. It may be worth half a million.

But there Miss Wald stood her ground. Hers was enough responsibility, 3,000 miles away from London, to guard the spark of life in that hospital bedroom. She had visions of armed guards and files of policemen needed to protect this new treasure. She persuaded Sir Joseph to await such time as Mr. MacDonald might visit him and they could enjoy it together.

Last year, in London, in his Hampstead garden, I heard from Mr. MacDonald the sequel to this happy adventure in friendship. Soon after his return, some of his friends came to him. They had things badly twisted. "Tell us," they said, "what about this American who ran things so high-handedly? We've heard that when—who was it?—Lady Hamilton came to see you at that hospital in Philadelphia, this Miss Wald wouldn't even let her in!"

We of The Survey need no introduction to this Miss Wald. She has long been a member of our board, as she has been that of the Foreign Policy Association; and she it was who introduced Mr. MacDonald at the reception given him by the F.P.A. in New York last month. She had been chairman of the wartime organization that broke ground for it and like the honored guest of the day, she paid dearly for her courage and sentience in those years, her espousal of democracy, her vision of peace and goodwill. The two thousand people at the reception were glad to welcome any friend of hers, however humble, however great, or—both.

P. U. K.

Here and There

FIRST and foremost, we've heard it whispered that the Francis Hacketts are coming back, after sojourning in Ireland for several years, where—we were about to say, Mr. Hackett gave birth to "Henry VIII"! . . . Oh, yes, here is some very good news. Hendrik Van Loon hasn't altogether deserted us. From Holland comes word that the Survey Graphic is to be remembered with some of his inimitable cartoons. Here's hoping they arrive soon. . . . Those interested in Latin America will want to hear Ernest Galarza, the young Mexican whose talk at the National Conference of Social Work at San Francisco was so human in its appeal. He is author of The Roman Catholic Church in Mexico and Mexico and the World War. A native of that country, he has come through her struggles and opportunities, and feels them with the full force and vigor of youth. He is spending the winter in New York and can be had for lectures. . . . Bertrand Russell is again in our midst, as those who heard him come to grips with Will Durant on whether modern education is a failure are well aware of. . . . So is Mrs. Sarah Gertrude Millin, author of God's Stepchildren, new from South Africa.

The first undergraduate students to American colleges from Soviet Russia arrived on the Berengaria under scholarships of the Institute of International Education. Amo Arutinian from the First Moscow State University is continuing his studies at the University of Minnesota in economics. At Carleton College and at Beloit, Basil Gorodetsky of the Workers Faculty at Leningrad and Alexander Miroshnikov of the Engineering School Moscow Institute of the Orient are continuing their engineering studies. Julie Averkieva of the Leningrad State University is pursing anthropology at Barnard, and Catherine Pashkovska of the Second Moscow State University, psychology at Mount Holyoke College. They were entertained by the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia at luncheon in New York.

The last word in away-from-home comfort is the homey comfort of

HOTELS STATLER

which have

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

and also: private bath, morning paper, bed-head reading lamp, excellent library, all kinds of restaurants (from lunch-counter or cafeteria to formal service)—all the Statler comforts, plus Statler Service.

. . . and more for your money, always: radio when you throw a switch—ice-water when you press a valve—the morning paper under your door—a good library at your disposal—a reading lamp at your bed-head—your own private bath—all these things, whatever the price of your room, at no added cost.

there are Statlers in

Boston

Buffalo

Cleveland

Detroit

St. Louis

New York
(Hotel Pennsylvania)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(*Continued from page* 181)

During the last twenty years, the first five saw immigration at its flood; then came the interruption of the war years when practically no new immigrants reached our shores, and after that the eight years of the Quota Laws. Nineteen twenty-one marked the sweeping reversal of the old policies. We may well ask what have these eight years shown us as to the limitations of the new regime? In the old days we had a rounded program of assimilation to offer as an alternative to restriction, but now that restriction is enforced it is only fair to question whether the great experiment of industrial democracy in the garment trades would have been feasible without it. The experiment would certainly have had much harder sledding and there is no doubt that whatever its evils the shutting off of immigration has given the immigrant groups already here a breathing space.

This of course is a separate point from that of continuing indefinitely an iron-bound quarantine against newcomers, of being so afraid of them that we applaud the immigration officers and the naturalization agents for every device which makes more difficult the entry of immigrants and the procuring of citizenship. The man who is deported because he had broken down under the bewilderment of new experiences and was placed in a hospital for the insane for two months, or because in the innocence of his heart he had accepted public charity for his suffering family, or because out of his untrained memory he gave the name of the steamship he tried to come over on instead of the one which actually brought him, can but carry bitter resentment back with him to whichever country he may return.

During the last decade there has been much interest in demographical studies in an endeavor to ascertain how far community life is influenced by the diversity in the populations composing it, and how far its social composition is affected by the processes of amalgamation and assimilation. Understanding is coming from so many directions that we venture to hope for wisdom at last in our national immigration policy.

REMAKING NEW YORK TO ORDER

(*Continued from page* 147)

ception is that of the "satellite cities" in which industry—the bread-winner's job—will be added to the list of activities just mentioned. Such a city, for example, is possible in the Hackensack Meadows. By means of careful planning the residential portions could be made attractive, despite their nearness to the factories.

As we saw at the beginning of our discussion, the Regional Plan is not a city beautiful project. Nevertheless it is warmly friendly to all proposals for adding to the charm and dignity of the metropolitan environment. It will make certain specific suggestions (not yet published) for architectural treatment, either by the public authorities or by private individuals, of certain portions of the region. On Manhattan Island these lie mainly along the waterfront—at the Battery, in City Hall Park, along the East River and along the Hudson River. The valley of the Harlem River can be utilized commercially and industrially and still be made aesthetically attractive. The proposed new terminal in the Mott Haven neighborhood is an architects' opportunity. The committee does not oppose skyscrapers. It does believe that there should be a proper ratio between the width and carrying power of a street system and the height and average population of the buildings to be erected inside that system.

It will be obvious that what is proposed is not a Utopian dream. The men and women who contributed to make the survey and the plan dealt concretely with facts, even when the facts were somewhat dry. The plan has its feet on the ground. Even the question of cost, which is sure to be raised against any such comprehensive scheme, is not a formidable one. This does not mean that the expense will not be huge. It will undoubtedly run into the billions. But the expense of not having a plan and of meeting emergencies, shortsightedly and hurriedly, as they arise, will also run into the billions. In the end it will probably run into more billions than the cost of the plan. It has been estimated that $3,000,000,000 would be needed to do all that ought to be done to meet existing emergencies in the metropolitan area, without preparing for the more or less remote future. We are justified in thinking of the plan as, insofar as expert knowledge can determine, the very best possible investment of whatever capital is required to carry it out. It is an investment whose returns will be measured, not only in dollars and cents, but in a higher degree of civilization.

In presenting the outline of the plan to the public Mr. McAneny spoke of "the relative order of urgency" which affects the different projects. Some should be undertaken without delay. The purchase of land before prices have mounted to impossible heights is a case in point. Relief of city traffic conditions and of congestion on subways and rapid transit systems is imperative. But the essential is to leave nothing undone that will help to make it possible to carry out the main features of the plan—or of some other plan, if this one can be improved upon—in the future.

In many of its details the plan will undoubtedly be changed. It is offered, not as the best of all possible proposals, but as the best that could be worked out at the time by the most competent persons available. But to the extent that it avails itself of the unchanging natural features of the territory it covers it cannot be entirely reversed. The possible routes of highways and transit systems, for instance, are limited in number. It is highly important to know as soon as possible just how limited and just how they can be fitted together into a system that will work.

One completes a study of the committee's volumes with a distinct feeling of optimism. We do not know that the future of civilization lies in cities. We cannot be sure that a city of 21,000,000 inhabitants is desirable. But we can be sure that if the present tendency of mankind is to agglutinate in such cities the situation is still not hopeless. The super-city is manageable. It merely needs the same kind of attention that modern man has already given to industry. A city of 21,000,000 as well organized as an efficient modern factory could reach a uniformly higher level of civilization than Greater New York, or Berlin, or London, or Paris has yet done.

The difficulties in the way are psychological, not material. The success of the plan will be the result of an educational process, extending over a period of years. But the groundwork has been laid. Just as the Chicago Plan, though far less extensive and far less ambitious, captivated the imagination of its city and is being carried out, year after year, in the face of certain highly civilized conditions in political and social life, so the Regional Plan may arouse a regional pride and patriotism in and around Greater New York.

LETTERS AND LIFE

(*Continued from page* 177)

His account of the life and labor in New France and of the short-lived but permanently influential Dutch civilization on the Hudson is equally sympathetic, just and humanly interesting.

Two general facts stand out of which we are in need to be reminded: first, the largely international character of many of these early efforts at nation building, for, almost in every case, whatever the attitudes toward the native population, representatives of diverse races and nations took part in these early ventures; and second, the irrevelancy of numbers and economic power of colonists of different nations upon the subsequent structure of American life. We are helped to see, for example, in how many ways of which we are not usually aware the distinctive life of the early Dutch settlers has left its mark upon American tastes and habits.

Mr. Priestly has added to these historical chapters a critical essay on his sources which will be of great assistance to the more serious student. He seems to have an almost uncanny knowledge, especially of the literature of New Spain, both extant and that surviving only at second hand.

This volume opens a new History of American Life series to be continued with further volumes by other well-known historians.

The Inquiry BRUNO LASKER

(*Continued on page* 189)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ECONOMIC PRIZES

Twenty-sixth year

IN order to arouse an interest in the study of topics relating to commerce and industry, to stimulate those who have a college training to consider the problems of a business career, and to aid in constructive economic thinking, a committee composed of

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, Chairman
Professor J. B. Clark, Columbia University
Professor Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University
Hon. Theodore E. Burton, Washington, and
Professor Wesley C. Mitchell, Columbia University

has been enabled, through the generosity of Hart Schaffner & Marx of Chicago, to offer in 1930 prizes for the best studies in the economic field to certain classes of contestants

CLASSES A AND B

Class A includes any residents of the United States or Canada, without restriction; the possession of a degree is not required of any contestant in this class, nor is any age limit set. Class B includes only those who, at the time the papers are sent in, are undergraduates of any American college. Attention is expressly called to the rule that a competitor is not confined to topics proposed in the announcements of this committee, but any other subject chosen must first be approved by it. As suggestions, a few questions are here given

1. The Effect of an Increase in our Tariff on our International Relations
2. The Right and Wisdom of a Regulation of Speculation by the Federal Reserve Board
3. An Estimate of Investment Trusts
4. Our Economic Relations with Mexico
5. The Mineral Resources of South America
6. An Estimate of the Policies of the Interstate Commerce Commission

A First Prize of One Thousand Dollars, and
A Second Prize of Five Hundred Dollars

are offered to contestants in Class A

A First Prize of Three Hundred Dollars, and
A Second Prize of Two Hundred Dollars

are offered to contestants in Class B. No prizes will be awarded if, in the judgment of the committee, essays of sufficient merit are not submitted. The committee reserves to itself the right to award the two prizes of $1000 and $500 of Class A to undergraduates in Class B, if the merits of the papers demand it. The winner of a prize shall not receive the amount designated until he has prepared his manuscript for the printer to the satisfaction of the committee

The ownership of the copyright of studies to which the right to print has been awarded will vest in the donors, and it is expected that, without precluding the use of these papers as theses for higher degrees, they will cause them to be issued in some permanent form

Competitors are advised that, hereafter, the Committee will give preference to essays which do not run beyond 250 to 300 printed pages, and which excel in the higher qualities of economic insight, grasp of principles, power of analysis, and style. They should be inscribed with an assumed name, the class in which they are presented, and accompanied by a sealed envelope giving the real name and address of the competitor, together with any degrees or distinctions already obtained. No paper is eligible which shall have been printed or published in a form to disclose the identity of the author before the award shall have been made. Contestants are warned that in submitting essays in more than one contest they may disqualify themselves by disclosing their identity. If the competitor is in Class B, the sealed envelope should contain the name of the institution in which he is studying. The papers of Class A should be sent on or before June 1, 1930, and those of Class B before July 1, 1930, to

J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, ESQ.
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO - - CHICAGO, ILL.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

University of Notre Dame

Graduate and Undergraduate Courses
Training

Boy Workers

Probation Work
Recreational Leadership (Boy Guidance)
Physical Education

COURSES AND FIELD WORK LEADING TO A.B., B.S., AND M.A. DEGREES

THE REGISTRAR, Notre Dame, Indiana

PRACTISING social workers and persons in allied fields who seek further knowledge of the content and technique of social work may register in one or more of the courses offered in the School's extension program. A special announcement will be sent upon request.

The New York School of Social Work
107 East Twenty-Second Street
New York

The University of Chicago
The Graduate School of Social Service Administration

ACADEMIC YEAR, 1929-30

Autumn Quarter, September 30—December 20
Winter Quarter, January 2—March 21
Spring Quarter, March 31—June 11
Summer Quarter begins June 16

A limited number of qualified undergraduate and unclassified students admitted. Bulletins on request.

The Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work

Graduate Training
for
Social Case Work, Community Social Work, and Public Health Nursing

Winter Term in Public Health Nursing Department begins January 2nd
Winter Term in Social Service Department begins Jan. 6th

311 SOUTH JUNIPER STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OUR NURSERY SCHOOL
338 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK

A cooperative progressive undertaking for children from 18 to 30 months of age.
Full day care. Sunny garden for outdoor play.
Progressive nursery school methods.
Group limited to 10 children. Applications should be made at once.

Write or phone
SLAVA DUNN, 338 East 19th St., N. Y. City—Gramercy 4990

NURSERY SCHOOL
Limited Group
DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS
Penthouse
235 West 76th Street **Manhattan**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Smith College School
for
Social Work

Courses in

SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY, MEDICINE, SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, GOVERNMENT, CASE WORK

Leading to the degree of

MASTER OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Students enrolled for the full course are assigned to a social agency for a period of nine months' supervised intensive field work.

Write for catalog B

Address

THE DIRECTOR
College Hall 8, Northampton, Mass.

Washington University

George Warren Brown Department of Social Work

GENERAL SOCIAL CASE WORK
MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK
CHILD WELFARE
RECREATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Course of Training Leads to the Bachelor of Science and Master of Science Degrees

Second Semester Begins January 27, 1930

Address

THE DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
ST. LOUIS, MO.

School of Social Work
SIMMONS COLLEGE

OFFERS FOR 1929 — 1930
PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN

Psychiatric Social Work
Medical Social Work
Community Work
Family Welfare
Child Welfare
Rural Work

Special attention given to Field Work

Address

THE DIRECTOR
18 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Western Reserve University

School of Applied Social Sciences

Graduate Professional Training in

FAMILY CASE WORK
CHILD WELFARE
MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK
PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK
GROUP WORK
PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING
ADMINISTRATION OF INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

Field Instruction provided for in Cleveland Social Agencies

MAIN OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL
2117 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, Ohio

MANHASSET BAY SCHOOL

A progressive school within commuting distance of the city for day and boarding pupils

Boys and girls 4 to 12 years

Write

MRS. J. H. RENSON
MANHASSET BAY SCHOOL PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y.

COLLEGE COURSES
at Home

Carry on your education. Develop power to initiate and achieve. Earn credit toward a Bachelor degree or Teaching Certificate *by correspondence.* Select from 450 courses in 45 subjects, including English, Mathematics, History, Education, Psychology, Economics, the Languages, etc. Write for catalog.

The University of Chicago
445 ELLIS HALL CHICAGO, ILL.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC.—Mrs. F. Roberston Jones, President, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN CHILD HEALTH ASSOCIATION— 370 Seventh Ave., New York. Herbert Hoover, President; Philip Van Ingen, M.D., Secretary; S. J. Crumbine, M.D., General Executive. Objects: Sound promotion of child health, especially in cooperation with the official health and education agencies.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE HARD OF HEARING, INC.— Promotes the cause of the hard of hearing; assists in forming organizations. Pres., Harvey Fletcher, Ph.D., New York City; Secretary, Betty C. Wright, 1601—35th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.— 125 East 46th Street, New York. Promotes the creation of new agencies for the blind and assists established organizations to expand their activities. Conducts studies in such fields as education, employment and relief of the blind. Supported by voluntary contribution. M. C. Migel, President; Charles B. Hayes, Director of Information; Robert B. Irwin, Director of Research.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.— 16 East 53rd Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian, non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Supplies, trains, and supervises carefully selected governesses, tutors, companions, and play leaders. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTEERS IN SOCIAL SERVICE—151 Fifth Avenue Volunteer Placement, Education, Publications. Mrs. Geer, Pres., Alfreda Page, Sec'y.

THE BOY CONSERVATION BUREAU— 90 West Broadway. Suggests all-the-year-round Home Schools for needy boys. Tel. Walker 0313. E. W. Watkins, Exec. Sec'y.

COUNCIL ON ADULT EDUCATION FOR THE FOREIGN - BORN — 112 East 19th Street, Room 1101, New York. Community organization and clearing-house for education and citizenship among the foreign-born. Publishes bulletins and serves as counselling agency. Chairman, John H. Finley; Treasurer, William H. Woodin; Secretary, Robert T. Hill.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS— 105 East 22d St., New York. Composed of the national women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperation in action and to represent Protestant church women in such naional movements as they desire to promote interdenominationally.
Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
Religious Work for Indian Schools, Helen M. Brickman, Director.
Migrant Work, Edith E. Lowry, Secretary.
Adela J. Ballard, Western Supervisor.
Womens interdenominational groups — state and local—are promoted.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen Sec's; 105 E. 22nd Street, New York City.
Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAVELERS AID SOCIETIES—25 West 43rd Street, New York. Marcus L. Bell, President; Sherrard Ewing, General Director; Miss Harriet E. Anderson, Director of Field Work. Represents co-operative efforts of member Societies in extending chain of service points and in improving standards of work. Supported by Societies, supplemented by gifts from interested individuals.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS— Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, General Secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, Miss Helen A. Davis, Associate Secretaries; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for advisory work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. W. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 103 American secretaries at work in 16 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE— Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication. "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. (tel. Algonquin 9690). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in co-operation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION is a federation of pioneer state wide children's home finding organizations. C. V. Williams, Sec., 203 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON VISITING TEACHERS— 8 West 40th St., New York. H. W. Nudd, Chairman; Jane F. Culbert, Sec'y. Maintains field staff for advisory service. Recommends candidates for positions and awards fellowships.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebrity, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin" monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Porter R. Lee, president, New York, N. Y.; Howard R. Knight, sec'y, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-seventh annual convention of the Conference will be held in Boston (Hotel Statler) in June 1930. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS— Mrs. S.M.N.Marrs, President. Mrs. A. C. Watkins, Executive Secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. To develop cooperation between home and school, and an informed public opinion which will secure highest advantages for all children.

NATIONAL HEALTH CIRCLE FOR COLORED PEOPLE, Inc.—370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President; Dr. Jesse E. Mooreland, Pres.; Dr. George C. Booth, Treasurer; Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary.
To organize public opinion and support for health work among colored people.
To create and stimulate health consciousness and responsibility among the colored people in their own health problems.
To recruit, help educate and place young colored women in public health work.
Work supported by membership and voluntary contributions.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS— Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Royer, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lecturers, charts and co-operation in sight saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF DAY NURSERIES—Mrs. Hermann Biggs, President. Purpose to disseminate knowledge to all nurseries. Office, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

DIRECTORY RATES

Graphic: 30c per (actual) line
(12 insertions a year)

Graphic and Midmonthly 28c per (actual) line
(24 insertions a year)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization. Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, principal; W. H. Carter, treasurer; A. L. Holsey, secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

WORKER'S EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—A cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 476 West 24th Street, New York City, Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary.

(*Continued from page* 184)

Puppet Meddlers

THE MEDDLERS, *by Jonathan Leonard. Viking Press.* 416 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

THE first story in this book is that of Carolus Elston, and the reader scarcely needs the publisher's jacket note to inform him that it appeared first as a story by itself. In the first hundred pages the author makes use of a strange, shaggy, passionate youth attempting to find a way in an intricate world, to voice his own scorn for hypocricies and subterfuge. Carolus Elston is outrageous and only comes to life as he shoots himself, but the reader is suprised to find that the art of the author has left a grotesque figure haunting him.

For the purpose of the first tale, Elston had to be eliminated. After reading the second story of 300 pages, the reviewer wished he might have been resurrected. Instead, Elston left a manuscript which is used to bolster up another set of puppets. The wires get hopelessly crossed. A daughter of a wealthy man; her father; a young Italian-American; some Uplifters, for whom both Louise and Ernestino are doing "social service;" a blackmailer; a dilettante; some other helpers, and a host of victims—with all these figures on the stage at once, talking in turns with the same voice, the effect is confused. Evidently aware of the difficulty, the author spends many pages in making up his dummies. But the needs of the thesis seem too strong to sustain the effort, and except for a few occasions when they come thrillingly alive, the audience must be patient with the mechanics. Elston's manuscript is consulted like an oracle from time to time, or as though it were a talkie made from the echo of the preceding scene.

If this much must be said about the author's method it is because the reader is rarely unconscious of it, and it does interfere with this interesting thesis: human beings, rubbing elbows as they do, affect each other. The result is a limitation of free action that must be thrown off to avoid tragedy. Even Elston's manuscript, guiding Louise away from the dangers of organized meddling, leads her and Ernestino to ruin.

The use of puppets relieves the author of any necessity to face the possibility or the actuality of indifference, so that interference has entire attention. When it is unconscious, it has the author's pity. One of the misfortunes of humanity with which he has a passionate sympathy is its inability to exist as a number of independent individuals. His scorn is reserved for those who deliberately plan to interfere.

Social workers, interested in public opinion of their efforts, will dislike to have their title carried through the book by the two puppets who symbolize the worst evils of interference. Professor Kleinreinstein and Mrs. Sodality epitomise the human tendency to meddle. With their settlements and playgrounds, a system of spies and blackmail, they have set out to subdue independence wherever it dares to lift its head. Burlesque so extravagant social workers may regret, but will not need to fear. There are passages dealing with real relationships that should be hunted for. Their treatment is subtle and powerful. It has evidently escaped Mr. Leonard that social work, when well done, is not meddling with persons, but dealing with social circumstances; in other words, with the results of unescapable interference by the world on those persons. Meddling with meddling, so to speak. Whereas Mr. Leonard is meddling with social work.

American Association of Social Workers WALTER WEST

Ethnology for the Common Man

ARE WE CIVILIZED? *by Robert H. Lowie. Harcourt, Brace.* 306 *pp. Price* $3.00 *postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

ETHNOLOGY has by tradition been concerned with primitive peoples, but, when somebody like Professor Lowie comes along and declares that the only subject-matter of ethnology is culture, it is not surprising that he or some one else should carry the method directly into the study of modern civilization in the West. Culture is culture, whether it be the possession of the Eskimo or of the Nordic. Just as zoology and botany have contributed to the understanding of human biology, so thenology, as the study of primitive cultures, is illuminating the study of modern culture. It does this in two ways: first, ethnology makes clear the humble origins from which modern culture has sprung, and, second, it acts like a catharsis upon the mind of the modern and enables him to look at his own culture more objectively. In his new book, *Are We Civilized?* Professor Lowie sets forth in a popular manner the findings and the implications of recent ethnology. The material is presented simply, with livliness, and without documentary references. As the author indicates, it is written for the common man.

The title of the book carries a double meaning. To the layman it asks a conventional question about the quality of the modern social order. To the ethnologist it is a redudant question. Of course, we are civilized and so is the inhabitant of Tierra del Fuego. There are no human beings now living without culture; culture and civilization have come to mean the same thing in ethnological literature. Hence, the book is concerned mainly with the first meaning of the title. Do we moderns have a better civilization than our ancestors or than present-day primitive people? Do we have a greater quantity of civilization? The answer to both questions seems to be an affirmative, but, when reference is made to quality, the affirmative should be stated with moderation. For there have been some notable retrogressions among the intelligensia, and there are always relics of primitive culture clinging to us, such as belief in luck, crass supernaturalism, and the traditionalism of the professions.

Modern man is mentally of a piece with his ancestors and present-day primitive people. ". . . man is not a total abstainder from common sense even if he indulges with fanatical moderation," says Professor Lowie. That is a sort of left-handed compliment. It applies equally to moderns and primitives. ". . . culture slinks in by the back stairs; it's a way it has." ". . man is not built so as to do a reasonable thing because it is reasonable. It is far easier for him to do an irrational thing because it has always been done." Progress occurs accidentally and more or less in spite of man. It is a function of the cumulative nature of culture, but the cumulation of culture is not inevitably in a straight line with an upward slant. There are cycles in the cumulative process; sometimes the curve is mainly upward, but again it may show a decline. Modern science is not essentially different in method from the science of primitive man. Primitives observe the things in their environment which concern them immediately. They classify their observations and make inferences. This is also the method of modern (*Continued on page* 192)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates: Display: 30 cents a line. 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements eight cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, $1.50. Cash with orders. Discounts: 5% on three insertions; 10% on six insertions. Address Advertising Department

TEL: ALGONQUIN 7490 **THE SURVEY** 112 EAST 19th STREET NEW YORK CITY

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED—Man case worker with psychiatric training to work with problem boys in connection with Psychiatric Clinic at The Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York. Address: Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

YOUNG MEN'S WORKER, experienced; for organization in Midwestern City, composed over 1000 young men between 16 and 20 years of age; good disposition and leadership ability necessary; must speak well, be capable of planning and executing a well balanced program and have good morals. Prefer unmarried Mason. State age, religion, experience and salary desired. 6493 SURVEY.

WANTED—Physical Director for Jewish Community Center in small city. State age, education, experience, salary expected. Include picture. 6495 SURVEY.

WANTED: A Jewish child-caring organization in a large eastern city will shortly open a building for the care, training and education of the sub-normal boy, and desires to obtain the services of a couple—man to act as general superintendent—wife to act as matron and dietitian. Salary commensurate with the dignity of the position. Applicants should state education, training and experience. Address 6501 SURVEY.

WANTED: Resident Director, small Home in New York for problem girls. Case work experience essential, splendid opportunity to do a piece of experimental work. 6504 SURVEY.

LARGE SETTLEMENT not in New York, doing school visiting, personal service, and neighborhood case work, has an opening for a visitor. Resident position. Knowledge of German or Yiddish required. 6512 SURVEY.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED a social and education director, labor background preferred. Amalgamated Apartments, Saxon and Sedgwick Avenues, Bronx.

WANTED: Person having contact with labor unions for publicity work, talks to union leaders, meetings, etc. 6516 SURVEY.

Do You Need

Institution Executives
Superintendents
Housekeepers
Matrons
Domestic Help
Nurses
Physicians
Teachers
Tutors
Personnel Managers
Industrial Welfare Workers
Recreation Workers
Boys' Club Workers
Girls' Club Workers
Social Case Workers
Office Executives

An ad in the Survey's classified department will bring results. Rates: 8c a word, minimum charge $1.50 an insertion.

THE SURVEY
112 E. 19 St. New York

INSTITUTIONAL AND WELFARE SERVICE
Patronage of this Department of
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE
respectfully solicited to supply the needs of Hospitals, Settlements, Clubs, Ministers and Doctors Assistants, Executive Secretaries, Case Workers, Supervisors and Assistants.
Applications and Correspondence to OLIVE P. HAWLEY, Director
32 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phones: Triangle 0447-8

The Professional Division
of the
Executive Service Corporation

offers its employment exchange service to Social Welfare Organizations, Social Workers, Hospitals, Nurses, Institutions and Kindred Groups.

The Director of the Professional Division is GERTRUDE D. HOLMES (an experienced Social Worker). New Yorkers and those in the near vicinity of the city are invited to call and talk over their problems.

EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPORATION
WILLIAM D. CAMP, *President*
100 East Forty-second Street
New York, N. Y.
Agency Telephone
Ashland 6000

The Collegiate Service Inc.

Occupational Bureau for College Women

11 East 44th Street
New York City

Social Work Dept. in charge of Pauline R. Strode, Ph.B. University of Chicago and graduate of Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, Inc.
VOCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCY
18 EAST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK
Lexington 2593

We are interested in placing those who have a professional attitude towards their work. Executive secretaries, stenographers, case workers, hospital social service workers, settlement directors; research, immigration, psychiatric, personnel workers and others.

CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

A non-profit organization sponsored by University Alumnae Clubs in Chicago
Vocational Information & Placement
Social Service—Scientific—Home Economics
Business
Well qualified women, with and without experience come to us from all over the country for new positions.
Service to Employer and Employee
MRS. MARGUERITE HEWITT MCDANIEL
Managing Director
5 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois

FOR THE HOME

Alice Bradley, famous expert, shows *just how* to make home cooking, cake-making, candy-making give big profits. *How to* cater, run profitable TEA ROOMS, Motor Inns, Cafeterias, etc.—over 51 Ways to Make Money, in your own business or good positions. Write today for illus. booklet, "Cooking for Profit," it's FREE.
American School of Home Economics, 871 E. 58th St., Chicago

LITERARY SERVICE

RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Please Remit

cash with order in sending Classified Advertisements to Survey Graphic or Survey Midmonthly.

Address
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPT.
112 East 19th St. New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Social Workers and Public Health Nurses

consult your own placement bureau sponsored by American Association of Social Workers

and

National Organization for Public Health Nursing for new openings for autumn.

Joint Vocational Service

(Agency)
130 EAST 22nd STREET
NEW YORK

SITUATIONS WANTED

SUPERINTENDENT desires position in Hebrew institution. Good executive, able to conduct campaign and publicity work. Wife can assst as matron. Experienced. References. 6515 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE: 12 years experience in family welfare and hospital social service. College graduate, desires to make change—in the East. SURVEY 6480.

A GOOD EXECUTIVE and office manager. Young woman with wide and successful experience in America and Orient seeks new connection. Can handle publicity, public speaking and campaigns. In present position, executive secretary, increased organization's income thirty per cent in six months. 6487 SURVEY.

SUPERINTENDENT of Jewish Orphanage contemplating change. Married, college graduate, 18 years experience in cottage and congregate plan institutions; 10 years as executive. 6491 SURVEY.

SOCIAL WORKER, extensive experience in settlement and institutional work, desires position either as matron in institution or director of recreational activities in Jewish Center or settlement. A-1 references. 6502 SURVEY.

SUPERVISOR, 15 years experience; work with girls, court and family welfare. 6503 SURVEY.

WOMAN (30), college graduate, 8 years experience in placement and preventive work, desires position in South or Southwest. Executive ability. 6505 SURVEY.

WANTED: By young woman, position as assistant to Head Resident in a settlement. Interesting background and experience. 6506 SURVEY.

WANTED: By two friends, position as superintendent and matron, or superintendent and children's supervisor in children's institution. 6507 SURVEY.

WANTED: Executive position, prefer Boy's School. Am University of Illinois Graduate with Post Graduate work at University of Chicago School of Social Service administration. 37 years old. Experienced in teaching and Vocational Guidance work at a Boy's School. My wife has had wide experience in Child Welfare work and would be willing to assume an active position if necessary. 6508 SURVEY.

WOMAN with cultural background, desires position as superintendent in a Home for Children. Executive ability and experience, with an understanding love for youth. 6509 SURVEY.

MULTIGRAPHING
TYPEWRITING
PRINTING

MIMEOGRAPHING
ADDRESSING
MAILING

Better, Cheaper, Quicker

We have complete equipment and an expert staff to do your

Mimeographing
Multigraphing
Addressing
Mailing

If you will investigate you will find that we can do it better, quicker and *cheaper* than you can in your own office.

Let us estimate on your next job

Webster Letter Addressing & Mailing Company
34th Street at 8th Avenue
Lackawanna 1830

HOOVEN ACTUAL TYPED LETTER CO.
122 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
(*No connection with Hooven Letters, Inc.*)
SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY
Also complete process, Multigraphing, Addressing, Signing and Mailing Dept's.
TEL. NO. CHELSEA 4237

Fifth Avenue Letter Shop, Inc.
40 East 22nd Street
Multigraphing Typewriting — Algonquin 5016-7-8 — Mailing Addressing
Ask The Survey about Us!

FOR ABSOLUTE DEPENDABILITY
MULTIGRAPHING MIMEOGRAPHING — ALGONQUIN 2553-4 — ADDRESSING MAILING
BETTER LETTER SHOP, INC.
106 EAST 19TH ST.

Manuscript Typing Service
Excellently typewritten manuscripts at moderate rates.
PAULINE RESNIKOFF
1400 Broadway (38th Street)
Wisconsin 1777 New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED

SECRETARY—Eight years' experience in commercial and institutional bookkeeping, secretarial and social service work, desires position. Very capable and meets public very well. Address 6510 SURVEY.

SECRETARY: Young lady, Jewish, 8 years experience social service agency and commercial concern, desires position in Philadelphia. Capable taking complete charge office, experienced in case work, possesses good judgment and initiative. 6511 SURVEY.

YOUNG WOMAN, just returned from study in Germany, wants position in which German is a requisite. Wide training and experience in psychiatric field. 6513 SURVEY.

WANTED: Position as executive secretary by young woman with 12 years experience in children's, family and girls' welfare work. Also had experience, publicity, community chest and council social agencies. 6514 SURVEY.

BOYS' WORKER and Club Director, or Recreational Worker, 33, desires position in Settlement or Community Center, eight years experience. Can organize and direct all departments of boys' work. 6478 SURVEY.

ROOM TO RENT

NEW YORK CITY, lower Fifth Avenue, cheerful, quiet room, light, warm, running water, in apartment with private family of three. Opportunity student or business person. 6517 SURVEY.

APARTMENT TO RENT

SEVENTEENTH—near Fifth Avenue, New York, Studio Apartment, unfurnished, 2 rooms. Large room 20x15 and smaller bedroom (with window). Bath, kitchenette, brick firelpace (gas), high ceilings, heat, piano, dishes and cutlery. $50.00 month, lease. 6518 SURVEY.

PAMPHLETS

RATES: 75c per actual line for 4 insertions

CANDY MAKING FOR PROFIT, by Alice Bradley, illus. folder describing home-study course, with "work sheet" formulas, sales plans, equipment, etc., for APPROVED Home-Made Candies; free with sample "work sheet". Am. Sch. of Economics, 5772 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

"TRAINING FOR SOCIAL EXPRESSION." Philip L. Seman, Jewish People's Institute, 3500 Douglas Blvd., Chicago, Illinois. Single copy $.50.

PERIODICALS

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 370 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

MENTAL HYGIENE: quarterly: $3.00 a year; published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

HOME-MAKING

"Home-Making as a Profession"
is a 80-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE Home-study Domestic Science courses, for teaching, institution management, etc., and for home making efficiency.
Am. School of Home Economics, 842 E. 58th St., Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS

CIVIC NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL

AMERICAN GENETIC ASSOCIATION, INC.— 306 Victor Building, Washington, D. C. "To promote increase and diffusion of knowledge concerning Heredity". Publishes monthly *Journal of Heredity*, which gives announcements and discussions of recent discoveries regarding heredity—with ample illustrations. Membership composed of research geneticists and leaders in many fields, teachers, physicians, clergymen, lawyers, etc. The Association is anxious to learn of cases of identical twins reared apart, which give unique opportunities to study effects of heredity and environment. Membership dues $3.00 per year.—Sample copy of Journal of Heredity and circular illustrating heritable characters sent on request.

ART EXTENSION SOCIETY, INC.— The Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York City. Purpose,—to extend the interest in, and appreciation of, the Fine Arts, especially by means of prints, lantern slides, traveling exhibitions, circulating libraries, etc., etc.

COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION— 409 Palmer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Will W. Alexander, Director. Seeks improvement of interracial attitudes and conditions through conference, cooperation, and popular education. Correspondence invited.

THE LEAGUE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF PROGRESS— affiliated with the International Institute for the Exchange of Social Experience aims to establish a higher civilization of mankind by synthesizing the social institutions and cultural achievements—the ripened fruit—as it were—of each National civilization. Its organ, "Records of Progress," a quarterly magazine, printed in French, English and German, with an International News Bulletin, "Political Letters," reports on all phases of human progress, legal, political, economic, educational, artistic, hygienic and moral, to make humanity conscious of its interests. Subscription $2.00 (Students $1.50) With Political Letters $3.00 Dr. Rudolf Brodo, president, Yellow Springs, O.

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY— Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Directors, Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE is an educational movement founded in May, 1899, to awaken consumers' interest in their responsibility for conditions under which goods are made and distributed. The joint candy white list is the most recent development. Dr. John R. Commons, president; Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary; 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR — Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary, 532 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Aims to stimulate the movement against war and to increase the coordination of peace forces. It stands for progressive world organization, worldwide reduction of armaments by international agreement to police status, and worldwide education for peace. Subscription to "News Bulletin", 50 cts. a year. List of publications free.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA— Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer; 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislatiin. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

Start Right

this Fall by listing your organization in the Surveys Directory of Social Agencies.

A representative will gladly call and talk over rates.

(*Continued from page* 189) science. The difference between the two lies mainly in the fact that modern science has extended its field of operations to a larger variety of facts and has refined its instruments of observation. "Science is a by-product of life." It always has been, and the outlook seems to warrant the belief that it always will be. If modern science seems to bulk large to us, it is because the scientific worker today has a greater number and variety of contacts with human beings and with the work of men of all nationalities. It is still held in check by "fanatical moderation." "Like charwomen, bond salesmen, and doctors, scientists live in Main Street. No Rotarian pilloried by advanced thinkers is more eager 'to be on the band-wagon' than the average devotee of Truth." The implication of this statement by the author is extended to food habits, etiquette, domestication of animals, dress, crafts and industries, sex and marriage, the state, education art, religion, hygiene and medicine. What he says about science is simply more striking, because habitually we think of the scientist as one who is wholly rational. After a perusal of this book one wonders whether the term, rationality, does not need redefinition in terms of social behavior. Culture building is a trait of human nature, and taking thought for the morrow is determined by the civilization of the moment.

The specialist may find some details to criticize in Professor Lowie's work, but in general he succeeds in being both accurate and popular. Much of the book is highly entertaining, even Rabelaisian. From the first page to the last it is informing and stimulating.

Indiana University R. CLYDE WHITE

The Gamut of Pacifism

PACIFISM IN THE MODERN WORLD, *edited by Devere Allen. Doubleday, Doran. 278 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

PACIFISM may be political theory or a behavioristic attitude; it may be so attenuated as to disappear into thin air at the first breath of real conflict, or so intense a conviction as to overcome every other motive in confronting a personal situation. We all remember pacifists who, without the slightest hypocrisy, were among the first to enlist. And perhaps there really was the Englishman of whom it is reported that he refused to bear arms on the ground that "nothing could make me shoot at a man to whom I have not even been introduced."

The symposium, introduced with a skillful historical essay by Devere Allen, displays the great variety of pacifist positions between these extremes. But it merely sets forth these positions—or rather, the more reasonable ones; it does not produce a consensus of what pacifism is when objectively considered as a social phenomenon. Nor does it engage the participants in a discussion of the issues that divide them—such as the use of compulsion by other means than war or the value of non-resistance. They are not even agreed on the nature of such concepts as conflict, peace, patriotism; the reader is obliged to apply his own power of discrimination to arguments advanced in different universes of discourse. And this is a pity. For here, among others, we have the views of Tagore, the poet, of Ellwood, the sociologist, of Rufus M. Jones, the theologian, of Coe, the educationalist, of Goodwin B. Watson, the psychologist, a score of representative if advanced points of view among college youth, organized labor, Negroes, ministers, writers, and social reformers.

Perhaps the fact that such a presentation, fostered by a commercial publishing house, is possible so shortly after the very term of pacifism has been made anathema by the super-patriots, indicates a change in public opinion that promises a more reflective consideration of the subject in the years to come. Even more significant is the insistence of many of the writers that questions of international ethics cannot profitably be separated from other questions of social conduct. While not all may agree that "pacifism is a way of life," at any rate this symposium helps the recognition of its connection with the mind-sets displayed in race contacts, industrial relations and many other phases of social interdependence. The book serves a useful purpose by bringing out problems of statesmanship and ethics which must be further elucidated by more intensive and systematic study.

The Inquiry BRUNO LASKER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED